The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7291. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUGG FORT FRAUDULENT CLAIM.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL ACTIONS TO BE INSTITUTED AGAINST THE PERSONS IMPLICATED—THE GREAT SEWING-MACHINE LOBBYING SCHEME—A REPORTED FUND OF $250,000 TO BE PLACED "WHERE IT WILL DO MOST GOOD"—MR. THURMAN'S LOUISIANA SPEECH—ARKANSAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Whatever attempts may have been made in the House to clear R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, from fault in connection with the Sugg Fort swindle, they have found no response in the Treasury Department. The procuring of the claim has been examined by two special agents, and their report is submitted to the Secretary by the Solicitor. It confirms the statements of facts heretofore made in most particulars. The Solicitor refers to the claim as a fraud, originally allowed upon insufficient testimony and without due deliberation. It was permitted to be carried through the accounting offices upon representations since shown to be false. The evidence shows that the case calls imperatively for fuller and more rigid examination. The whole of the claim has no better foundation than three visits of Government wagons to the claimant's neighborhood during the war, and to the appropriation during one of these visits of a small quantity of flour. The whole train consisted only of three or four wagons. Even these insufficient points upon which the claim rests are not established beyond doubt. The Solicitor, in his letter, says: "I deem it proper to call your attention especially to that part of the report referring to the presumption that the claimant received aid, both in advance and upon the presentation of the claim, from some of the clerks in the Treasury and War Departments, including a suppression of information while the claim was pending before Congress, as well as during its examination and passage by the executive and accounting officers." The Solicitor cites portions of the report which fasten the responsibility for the fraud upon the claimant and his counsel, and which reflect, with great severity, upon Roderick R. Butler and the more prominent of the examining and accounting officers. The Solicitor concludes: "In my judgment the facts developed upon investigation demand prompt application of all legal remedies, both civil and criminal, in order that justice may be done and the facts finally and authoritatively ascertained and determined." The evidence in the case has been turned over to the courts in Louisville, Ky., for criminal prosecution, and to the Grand Jury in this District.

THE SEWING-MACHINE LOBBY.

The rebuff which the Sewing-machine lobby has met in the adverse determination of the House Committee on Patents does not seem to have completely driven the crowd away from the capital. They still pretend to have some hope of gaining their extension. There has been apparently a purpose to expend money, and it is openly charged that $250,000 were in the hands of parties here to be placed where it would "do the most good." There seems to be no doubt that indirect attempts have been made to reach the members of the committee with pecuniary influences. The credit of having destroyed the scheme appears to belong to Mr. Smart, of New-York. During his absence from the city the vote of the committee was even, and on his return he gave the casting vote against the extension. The Senate committee is considered to be hostile to the claim for an extension, and when committees of both Houses have reported against a measure it must be a very strong one and surrounded by very unusual circumstances, politically or otherwise, to secure favorable consideration in either House of Congress. In spite of all of the efforts of the combination the monopoly that has so long existed will be destroyed, and all machines will have a right to use the "four-motion feed."

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE.

Mr. Thurman spoke nearly four hours to-day in the Senate upon the Louisiana question. The interest in the discussion, which has flagged for several days, was renewed by the announcement that Mr. Thurman would speak, and the galleries were well filled, though not so much crowded as in the first days of the discussion. Mr. Thurman's speech was thoroughly Democratic and partisan, and was extremely bitter in its tone. It is understood that Mr. Conkling's speech will be made to-morrow, and he will probably reply to all the arguments and statements that have been made on the Democratic side of the chamber. It is known among Mr. Conkling's friends that he has made very careful preparations, and that one of his ablest speeches is anticipated. This speech will, for the present, be substantially the end of the discussion, so far as notices to speak have yet been given.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The next question to engage the Senate will be the mode of electing the President and Vice President.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The Arkansas committee has not yet agreed upon a report, though Judge Poland has written one which he will submit to the committee on its first meeting. He declines to give expression of his views on the question involved, or to state what the nature of the report will be.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RECORDS OF THE SERVICES OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The following general order has been promulgated from the War Department:

"As an exact record in lawful form of the baptisms, marriages, deaths, and funerals at which Chaplains have officiated may at some time prove of great importance to the parties concerned or their descendants, and as many such ceremonies are performed also for citizens, in the absence of any proper civil officer, by military Chaplains, whose records contain the only evidence thereof, it is therefore ordered that Chaplains of the army prepare a book and enter therein an accurate record of all marriages, baptismal and funeral services which they may have performed and may in future perform, both for civilians and persons in the military service at the posts at which they are stationed or in the vicinity thereof, with such particulars relative to each case as may be of importance. The book must be considered as a part of the records of the post, and will be subject to inspection by the inspecting officers."

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF NAVY-YARDS AND NAVAL HOSPITALS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to the report of the subcommittee recommending that the navy-yards at Washington, Philadelphia, and New-London be abolished. The subcommittee's recommendation to abolish the Kittery Navy-yard was not agreed to. The committee agree to the recommendation of the subcommittee that the naval hospitals at Philadelphia, Annapolis, and Washington should be abolished, and those at Chelsea, Brooklyn, and Norfolk retained. The full report will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow by Senator Sargent, by whom, as one of the sub-committee that visited and inspected the Atlantic coast navy-yards last Summer, it was prepared.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FIRE THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

A careful examination of the cellar of the Navy Department shows that complete arrangements had been made yesterday for burning the building. Trains of rope and waste paper were laid about the floor, in each instance connecting with piles of chips, shavings, and broken up kindling wood. It is believed that the fire in the same building on Monday was the act of an incendiary.

THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIP-BUILDING YARDS.

The Committee on Naval Affairs to-day heard argument from Hon. Samuel Shellabarger on the subject of ocean commerce and iron ship-building, with especial reference to the proposition of the International Steam-ship Company for the establishment of ship-building docks on the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE SOUTH

Several prominent colored men from Arkansas and Alabama, together with Frederick Douglass, suggest a meeting of the colored representatives now in Washington, with a view to consider what course it will be necessary to pursue in the possible failure by Congress, from any cause, to furnish the necessary legislation for the protection of life and property in the South.

THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

In accordance with usage the Little Tariff bill has been sent to the Treasury Department for examination, after which it will be returned to the President for his action.

FRANCE.

FLOOD IN THE SEINE—THE STREETS OF PARIS INUNDATED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says that there is a flood in the River Seine, and the water is still rising. At Paris the water is so high that the steam-boats cannot pass under the bridges, and have ceased running. The streets of the low-lying environs of the city are covered with water to the depth of three feet.

THE PROPOSED SUBMARINE RAILWAY TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A bill has been drafted which authorizes a Government concession for the construction of a submarine railway tunnel between France and England. Copies have been distributed among the members of the Assembly.

MARSHAL CANROBERT DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan 27.—Marshal Canrobert has written a letter declining to stand as candidate for the Assembly in the Department of the Lot. He declares that he has preserved his respect for the Empire and his faith in *plébecites.*

SPAIN.

ALFONSO AND THE ROYAL TROOPS PREPARING FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says extensive preparations are being made by the Spanish royal troops for a movement against the Carlists in the event of King Alfonso's proclamation calling for their submission proving ineffectual.

Forty thousand troops are massed around Tafalla for an attack upon the main Carlist position at Puenta la Reyna and Carascal Pass, commanding the road to Pampeluna.

King Alfonso will participate in the operations of his troops.

THE CARLISTS DENY THE RUMORED CONVENTION WITH THE ALFONSISTS.

HENDAYE, Jan. 27.—The Carlists positively deny that they have entered into negotiations with the Alfonsists for a convention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON ON THE CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Marquis of Hartington made a speech at Lewes to-night. He alluded to Mr. Bright's address at Birmingham, and said he could not agree to the views it advanced in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England. He declared it was evident that the British people were not prepared for such great changes in church or government.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S CONDITION STILL IMPROVING.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Prince Leopold's physicians report a still further improvement in his condition.

THE HOME RULERS AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 28—6 A.M.—The *Morning Post* says the Home Rule Members have decided not to take part in in the meeting for the election of a Liberal leader.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

INDEMNITY IN MONEY FOR THE GUSTAV OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that Spain has paid Germany a money indemnity by which the Gustav affair has been settled.

CHINA.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE OF THE DECEASED EMPEROR.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Advices received to-day from China say that a grandson of Prince Tun, uncle of the deceased Emperor, will probably succeed to the throne.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LOSS OF A BARK AND EIGHT OF THE CREW—OTHER CASUALITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 28—5 A. M.—The bark Aurora, Capt. Hare, from Darien, for England, has been lost at sea. Eight of her crew were drowned. The remainder were rescued by the Nanta and landed at Falmouth. The survivors had been four days without food when picked up.

The bark Delawar, from San Francisco, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, is in a damaged condition.

The ship Jorawur, found abandoned, has been towed into Plymouth.

WISCONSIN.

JOINT BALLOT ON THE SENATORSHIP—CARPENTER'S VOTE UNCHANGED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—A ballot for United States Senator, in joint convention of the Legislature to-day, resulted as follows: Carpenter, 59; Bragg, 51; scattering, 18. Mr. Carpenter gained one and lost one.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—At the session of the State Militia Association to-day the following officers were elected: President, Major Gen. James W. Husted; First Vice President, Col. R. S. Oliver; Second Vice President, Brig. Gen. Henry Brincker; Third Vice President, Brig. Gen. J. M. Varian; Fourth Vice President, Lieut. Col. William S. Bull; Treasurer, Major William Thompson; Recording Secretary, Major John Peattie; Corresponding Secretary, Lieut. Col. William R. Bunker; Chaplain, Samual Scovill.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

THE DAY AND NIGHT SPENT IN MEANINGLESS VOTING ON MOTIONS TO ADJOURN, MADE BY THE DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERS—DETERMINED ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE PARTISAN OPPOSITION UNITING THEM ON THE QUESTION—A TRIAL OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE, AND HOW IT MAY END.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The programme agreed upon in the caucus last night, regarding the Civil Rights bill, was entered upon in the House this morning, and the day was spent in interminable roll-calls on motions to adjourn. It was supposed that the Judiciary Committee had the right to report the bill and bring it before the House at any time, but an examination of the record showed that there was some misunderstanding on this point, for the bill had really been recommitted to the committee, with a motion to reconsider the vote of recommitment entered and pending. The effect of reconsidering the motion to recommit would be to bring the bill before the House for action. No sooner was this question called up by Gen. Butler than the Democrats began their filibustering opposition, which has been so long threatened. Messrs. Randall, Niblack, Eldredge, and other Democratic leaders were on their feet shouting to the Speaker for recognition. Each of these gentlemen addressed parliamentary inquiries to the Speaker concerning the privilege involved in Mr. Butler's motion, which were promptly decided, the gist of the decisions being that a motion to reconsider its own action on any matter of legislation still within control of the House was a question of the highest privilege, and had precedence of all motions except to adjourn. Checked at that point, Mr. Randall, who assumed the leadership for the Democrats, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider, and pending the call moved that when the House adjourns to-day it be till Friday next, and demanded the yeas and nays on that motion. Mr. Eldredge moved to strike out Friday and insert Saturday, upon which tellers were demanded and ordered. On this division the Republicans passed between the tellers in the affirmative, while the Democrats refused to vote at all. No quorum voting, the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting: yeas, 72; nays, 176. The same vote was repeated on the motion for adjournment. When Mr. Randall moved that the House adjourn, the yeas and nays were ordered on that with the same result. Mr. Randall again made a motion to adjourn till Friday, and demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Cessna raised a point of order, that the House had already voted upon that motion and decided it adversely. Considerable excitement prevailed at this time, a number of members being on their feet addressing the Speaker at the same moment, raising a volume of unintelligible sound that came up to the galleries like the howl of a menagerie. Mr. Randall, who is, perhaps, the best parliamentarian on the Democratic side, stood looking defiantly toward the Republican side, while Butler stood quietly gazing at the Speaker, who was rapping for order. When the members ceased their shouting, the Speaker overruled the point of order, and decided that, under the rules of the House, Randall's motion was proper. This was received with satisfaction by the Democrats, who retired smiling to their seats. Mr. Cessna remarked that he merely raised the point to show the necessity for changing the present rules, to which Randall responded: "We are ready to proceed with the Appropriation bills and other necessary legislation." Mr. Eldredge again moved to strike out Friday and insert Saturday, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and the business of voting was again resumed.

A PROPOSITION FROM THE REPUBLICANS.

This order of voting was maintained until 4:30, when Gen. Butler, after some difficulty, succeeded in obtaining permission to submit a proposition. He proposed that if the Democrats would permit the motion to reconsider to be voted upon, the Republicans would agree to allow the opposition to the bill two hours for debate and a fair opportunity for proper amendments, and that before moving the previous question four hours more should be allowed for debate, two of which should be given to the opponents of the bill. Randall replied that the Democrats would agree to take up the Post Office Appropriation bill, which had been made a special order for to-day, and would go on with the consideration of the other regular Appropriation bills. The present contest was a mere question of physical endurance, which could as well be determined after necessary legislation was passed upon as now. His party did not want an extra session of Congress, and he offered this proposition to avert it.

THE VOTING RESUMED.

Cries of "regular order" came from all parts of the House, and the meaningless work of calling the roll was again proceeded with. The monotony of the Clerk's voice was occasionally relieved by a demand for tellers, on seconding the demand for the yeas and nays, and some merriment was excited by the Republicans being compelled to vote for the filibustering motions of the Democrats, in order to obtain a quorum. At one time Speaker Blaine called Mr. Cessna to the chair. The Democrats took advantage of this, and worried Mr. Cessna with points of order and parliamentary questions until Mr. Blaine was compelled to resume the chair and extricate the House from the noise and difficulty into which it had drifted. Good feeling prevailed among the members, and all laughed heartily when Butler and Randall were appointed by the Speaker to count the House. Both sides were unusually vigilant all day, the Republicans hoping to catch the Democrats short of the required number on some of the votes, and the Democrats fearing that some ingenious parliamentary trap might be sprung to their discomfiture.

THE QUESTION.

The Republicans in the House generally cooperated earnestly and cordially. The position of the Democrats is considered wholly untenable, and their party opposition has done much to unite Republicans in the attempt to force the measure to a vote. The Civil Rights bill is surely a measure of great public importance and of wide public interest. Those who doubt its wisdom as a party measure, and those who are opposed to further action of Congress in the same direction, as well as its earnest advocates, admit that the subject is the principal party measure of the session. There is no purpose on the part of Republicans to apply the previous question and prevent discussion on the bill, but the Democrats will not allow it even to be discussed at all. While professing a desire for the passage of the Appropriation bills, and all legislation whose failure would lead to an extra session, they block all the business of the House, and undertake to dictate to the Republican majority what subjects shall be considered. The bill, which will be taken up if the Republicans succeed in their purpose, is a House bill, and cannot become a law till it is passed by the Senate. The chances of its final enactment at this session are best extremely remote. The display of to-day shows the wisdom of rules which should prevent undue delay by a resort to dilatory motions. The proposition of the caucus was, no doubt, too arbitrary for the interests of pure legislation, since it is important on many occasions that a measure which might at the time command a majority should be laid aside a day for second thought. Power to accomplish so much as that should belong to a small minority, but there certainly ought to be some limit to the time when a minority can prevent any action.

THE POSSIBLE RESULT.

In this case the question is reduced to one of personal endurance, and of necessity the Republicans will win if they are as earnest in supporting the measure as the Democrats are in opposing it. There has been no struggle between the two parties in the House carried on in this manner for many years, though it has occurred once or twice a session in the Senate, where there is no previous question, that a majority in favor of the measure will sit it out. How long this contest will last depends wholly upon the energy and physical endurance of the minority, but usually where a large majority are determined to carry a measure by holding the House in continuous session, they have succeeded after a period of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The Democrats hope that the majority will get sick of the work, and will break up and scatter, so that a motion to adjourn will ultimately be carried, which would give the victory to the opponents of the bill.

12 M.—The House is in session at the hour of midnight, and there is no prospect of either party giving way. It is accepted by both sides that the voting on motions to adjourn will continue all night. The Democrats threaten to continue the contest all the week. The Republicans express a determination to insist on the motion to reconsider until Monday next, when the resolution changing the rules, defeated on Monday last by thirteen Republicans voting with the Democrats, will be again presented. It is supposed these thirteen Republicans will then vote with the majority, and thus secure the necessary two-thirds vote for the resolution. Should they refuse to so vote next Monday, the Civil Rights bill will probably be abandoned to defeat. The roll is now called for the nineteenth time to-day, the record showing that upward of two hundred members are constantly in the hall. Motions have been already entered which will require two more yea and nay votes, and will consume about an hour and a half. The members on both sides go out in small companies for rest and refreshment, and both parties are watchful and active. Up to this time good order has been maintained. About 11:30 the proceedings were enlivened for a few minutes by a proposition to have the last Democratic national platform read. Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, was in the chair, and the House, for a short time, got from under his control. The proposition was renewed, with shouts of "Read, read," and "I object," amid peals of laughter. Finally the calling of the roll began, and the House fell into its usual order.

WEST VIRGINIA.

STILL BALLOTING FOR SENATOR—THE EFFORT TO PREVENT AN ELECTION

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., Jan. 27.—Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature met in joint convention to-day at noon, and balloted for United States Senator, with about the same result as that of the almost numberless ballots cast during the past week—Walker 19, Camden 19, Price 12, Brannon 11, Caperton 6, scattering 14. This evening at 8 o'clock, the Democrats held a caucus, took three ballots and then adjourned. The result on the last vote was: Camden, 25; Walker, 20; Price, 12; Caperton, 3; scattering, 2. Motions to adjourn the caucus *sine die*, or to next Saturday evening, were made and lost. The caucus will meet again to-morrow evening. Brannon's, Price's, and Caperton's friends declare that they might as well adjourn the caucus, as no nomination shall be made. There is much feeling, and a new man will either be in the field, later, or no election will be had. Rumors of an effort to prevent an election, so that Gov. Jacobs may be appointed, are numerous.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER OF HIS COLLEAGUES ON THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TO MR. DAWES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is the letter of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means addressed to Mr. Dawes. Having been handsomely written on parchment, it was formally presented to him on the 21st inst., at the dinner given in his honor, and, at the request of Mr. Kasson, read by Mr. George A. Bassett, the clerk of the committee:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1875.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives:

VERY DEAR SIR: Your colleagues of the Committee on Ways and Means (those of opposite politics reserving only their political predilections) have heard the tidings of your election as Senator from the State of Massachusetts with most sincere gratification. They are unwilling to allow the occasion to pass without a testimonial on their part of their high personal appreciation of the distinguished qualities you have shown as the Chairman presiding over their deliberations, and as a personal friend and companion in the duties with which we are charged. Your stainless reputation during a long and arduous service in Congress, as well as the abilities you have exhibited in the discharge of public duties, give emphasis to this appreciation.

They, therefore, beg your presence at a dinner to-morrow at Wormley's, at the hour of 7, where you may receive their congratulations.

(Signed,) William D. Kelley, Henry Waldron, Lionel A. Sheldon, Horatio C. Burchard, James B. Beck, Ellis H. Roberts, Charles Foster, W. E. Niblack, Fernando Wood.

FLORIDA.

JOINT BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 27.—To-day at noon both Houses met in joint session, and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. The first ballot was, as yesterday, merely complimentary. The second ballot resulted as follows: Ex-Gov. Walker, 5; Brisbie, 1; Gilbert, 3; Brevard, 1; Call, 5; Cottrell, 2; Henderson, 2; Samuel Walker, 6; Raney, 1; Hopkins, 2; Bullock, 9; Walls, 3; Jones, 6; Conant, 1; McCoskill, 3; McLin, 5; Dennis, 13; White, 1; Simmonds, 2; Martin, 1; Duncan, 1; McCall, 2. Total number of votes cast, 76; necessary to a choice, 39.

THE STOLEN MURILLO.

GARCIA, THE ALLEGED PICTURE THIEF, LIBERATED IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—The authorities have permitted Garcia, who sold the stolen Murillo picture in New-York, to go free.

ALBANY.

THE PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

A DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE AND AN ACTIVE ONE IN THE SENATE—THE NEW-YORK HARBOR—"REGULATING" THE JEWELRY TRADE—THE CAPITOL APPROPRIATION—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875.

This Legislature is manifestly unable to work in consequence of its ignorance of how to get to work and its inability to map out a safe course of departure from the old-fashioned "striking" system of special legislation into the broader and more honorable field of general law-making. Just now one of the Democratic members of this Democratic Assembly remarked to me, in the cloak-room, that business was going very slowly, and there would be a fuss about it unless the majority side awoke soon from their lethargy. "No one," he said, "seems to know what to do or where to begin." He had introduced a bill several days ago in relation to the extension of a local railroad into the town where he resides. It was a matter in regard to which his constituents were very urgent and anxious, yet he was told that nothing could be done at present, nor until the general laws had been framed and passed. When he inquired as to what progress had been made in drafting these general laws, he found that people were still studying the constitutional amendments, so as to learn what laws may or may not be framed under them, while still another element was equally busy in their examination so as to find ways of evading, cutting through, or driving around their provisions. There appears to be some little surprise occasioned on the Democratic side of the House by the bold movement on the part of Mr. Prince, as a representative of the minority, in taking in hand the initiatory of the new constitutional legislation as embraced in the five bills introduced by him yesterday. It is regarded in some measure as a minority effort to seize the leadership in the important work of the session, and there is a show of jealousy concerning it on the part of the majority. It is understood that certain Democratic members of the Committees on the Judiciary and on General Local and Special Laws are now engaged in preparing bills to cover the same ground, under the prompting of the Speaker and leading Democratic members.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The Assembly was in session but a little over one hour to-day, and transacted scarcely any business of general interest.

Mr. Coffey, of Kings, introduced a bill to provide for the regulation of the sale and quality of gas in the City of Brooklyn. It provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Gas Meters and three assistants, who shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council; that their salaries shall be paid by the gas companies; that the gas shall be of not less than sixteen-candle power; and that the companies shall not charge more than $2 25 per 1,000 feet for the gas furnished to consumers.

A "STRIKE" IN THE JEWELRY TRADE.

Mr. Keenan, of New-York, submitted a bill to regulate the standards of gold and silverware and ornaments, which provides in effect that the Governor shall appoint, with the approval of the Senate, three officers in each county of the State to be known as Commissioners of the Standards of Gold and Silver; that hereafter all articles or ornaments of gold of a quality of less than fourteen karats shall be deemed "composition," and shall be made, stamped by the maker, and offered for sale only as such composition; that all articles of silver of less than nine parts of silver to one of baser metal shall also be made, stamped, and sold as composition; that for each violation of these provisions there shall be a penalty of fifty dollars recoverable by the Commissioners in the courts. The bill also prescribes the detailed duties of the Commissioners, fixes their term of office at six years, and provides that their salary shall be $2,000 to the President, and $1,500 per annum to each other member of the county boards. All receipts flowing from the issue of licenses or certificates of inspection, and from penalties recovered, shall be turned into the State Treasury.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE BILL.

Mr. Daly's bill to restore Tompkins square parade ground to its original uses as a public park was read a third time and passed to-day, but was subsequently reconsidered, so as to permit of amendment in some minor respects. It was then referred back to the Committee on Cities, retaining its place in the order of third readings.

THE FORFEITURE BILL.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, moved for consideration in Committee of the Whole the bill providing for forfeitures of property in certain cases. This is the bill to which Mr. Alvord made objection yesterday that its terms were too general, for while in spirit he was aware that it related only to the confiscation of animals and implements used in brute contests, he thought it might indiscreetly be extended so as to cover the sporting weapons used by gentlemen. Some slight amendments were made to-day at Mr. Alvord's suggestion, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

To-day's session of the Senate was among the longest and the busiest which that body has yet held, and much of what was done by it has a special interest for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The citizens of the former especially may congratulate themselves upon being relieved of an unjust claim for a considerable amount, which was pressed, as is usually the case, under the shadow of a bill general in its nature and embodying a principle to which no exception can be taken. Heretofore prisoners confined upon civil process have been obliged to support themselves, which, in very many cases, they were unable to do; and yet there was no provision made for their support at the public expense. In the early part of the present session of the Legislature Senator Fox introduced a bill to meet the difficulty by making the support of such prisoners a county charge, and, in the regular course of business, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. To-day Senator Robertson reported that that committee had made some amendments to the bill, and now recommended its passage. The amendment consisted of striking out a section which provided that the bill should have a retroactive effect, and that the several Sheriffs of the State should be allowed their claims for the support of such prisoners during the year since the 1st day of January, 1874. The phraseology is general, but it was undoubtedly intended to meet a special case, and the passage of the act in its original form would have added nearly $13,000 to the City's debt.

THROWING ASHES INTO THE HARBOR.

Also, of special interest to New-York is the bill which prohibits the throwing of ashes into New-York harbor by steam vessels, and which was to-day passed by the Senate.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The bill which specially interested the City of Brooklyn was introduced by Senator Coe. It provides that the Common Council of that city shall consist, after June 1, 1876, of twenty-five Aldermen, who shall hold office during a term of two years, and one of whom shall be chosen from each ward of the city, and the whole board is to be so chosen that the terms of the members of only one-half thereof shall expire at the same date. The bill further provides for the creation of twenty-five Supervisors of Kings County, who are to be chosen from the twenty-five wards of Brooklyn in the same manner as the Aldermen. The compensation of both Supervisors and Aldermen is to be $1,000 each per annum, their united salaries thus costing the city $50,000 annually. As the Common Council of Brooklyn is at present constituted, it consists of thirty-six members, at salaries of $2,000 each, who discharge the duties of both Supervisors and Aldermen. The objects of the bill, as explained by its author, are numerous. "At present," he says, "the Common Council of Brooklyn is so large as to be unwieldy; and, furthermore, its duties are too numerous and somewhat inconsistent with each other." These difficulties he intends to meet by the creation of two bodies, each smaller than the present Common Council, and by dividing between them the combined duties which now devolve upon the thirty-six Aldermen. A further advantage is a saving to the city of $22,000 in salaries in each year. The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities.

BILLS PASSED.

Besides the bill which has been already referred to, two others of a general nature were passed by the Senate to-day. One, which was introduced by Senator Gross, provides that "it shall be lawful for any corporation organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in several States and foreign countries, to acquire, hold, and convey, in such States or countries, with the consent thereof, such real estate as shall be requisite for such corporation in the convenient transaction of its business." This bill is a good instance of the manner in which special cases will hereafter be met by the enactment of general laws. On the same day that Senator Gross introduced the above bill he also presented a petition from the Germania Insurance Company of New-York City, stating that it did a large business in Prussia, and asking for such legislation as would allow it to own real estate in Berlin. It will be seen that instead of complying with this petition, which would probably have been the course followed in preceding years, the Senate has passed a bill granting to any corporation the legislation asked for by a single insurance company.

DEFINING THE HALF OF A DEATH OFFENSE.

The other general law passed by the Senate is one providing that hereafter an attempt to commit a crime which is punishable by death or imprisonment for life, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for a period of not more than ten years. The only provision the statutes at present make upon the subject, is to prescribe half the punishment for an attempt to commit a crime that is alloted for its actual commission, and consequently an obvious difficulty arises when the punishment for the commission of a crime is death or imprisonment for life, as neither of these sentences admit of halving.

AMENDING THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Several bills of minor importance were introduced, but the only one of general interest was offered by Senator Ledwith, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that the actions which the Sheriff is authorized to bring shall be prosecuted by him upon the plaintiff's giving him an undertaking in the sum of $250 to indemnify him for the costs and expenses incurred in the prosecution of the suit. The bill also provides that when the undertaking in the sum of $250 shall become inadequate security for the costs, it shall be increased to an amount satisfactory to the court. The principal point of this amendment to the code of procedure is that it takes away from the Sheriff the discretion to which he is at present entitled as to the bringing of such suits.

PETITION FOR THE RETURN OF "HEAD MONEY."

A petition for the return of "head money" was to-day presented to the Senate in the form of a report to the Chamber of Commerce of a committee to that body, which had been empowered to investigate that subject. "Head money" is a tax which, in 1824, was levied upon each passenger arriving at the Port of New-York, and the act which authorized its imposition has since been declared unconstitutional. The amount collected under it has already been returned to such passengers as protested against its payment, and the object of the petition is to legalize its return to those of them who did not so protest.

A HITCH IN THE CAPITOL APPROPRIATION BILL.

It will be remembered that a few days since a bill was passed in the Assembly and sent to the Senate, providing for an appropriation of $150,000 to be expended in dressing stone for the new Capitol. The bill was, by resolution of the House, subsequently withdrawn from the Senate, in order to meet some objections made by Controller Hopkins. It appears that the Controller stated to persons interested in the measure that he had already borrowed to the limit of $1,000,000 on the credit of the State, as provided by the Constitution. He also thought that the bill should authorize the expenditure of the money to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of construction of the Capitol. It now appears that some question arises both as to the legality of the expenditure by the Superintendent and as to the means by which the sum required may be borrowed. On the Democratic side of the House there is some feeling developed against the Controller, on the ground that he is opposing the appropriation through political motives, and it is not unlikely that they may undertake to trouble him by a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of money actually borrowed by him, for what purposes obtained, for what objects disbursed, and whether there is or is not an unexpended balance. Of course, the whole affair is a sort of genteel party dispute, in which party is kept as far as possible out of sight on both sides. It is quite probable, however, that the money will be borrowed eventually, and that many poor idle men will be put to work at once.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant will, on or about the first week of February, visit this city as the guest of Governor Tilden, and it is rumored here quite currently that the occasion would be availed of for a reunion of the Democratic leaders from all parts of the State. Another story was to the effect that the reception and banquet contemplated was in fact intended as an occasion for bringing out John Kelly, Esq., of New-York and Tammany Hall, in society. I am authoritatively informed this evening that the Governor will extend courtesies to Mr. Bryant, but that the occasion will not be one of any political significance whatever, as any such attempt could not be regarded as otherwise than discourteous to Mr. Bryant.

The Governor is in excellent health to-day, and signed several local bills which had been passed to meet special exigencies in certain towns and cities.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—1 A. M.—Generally cloudy and rainy weather is now prevailing from the West Gulf States, Arkansas, and Missouri, north-eastward to Lake Huron, the lower and the Middle States, except partly as snow in the three last districts. The temperature has risen in the Southern and Middle States, the lower lake region, and Lower Michigan, with falling barometer and southerly or easterly winds. North-west winds have prevailed in the North-west, with light snow, sleet, or rain in the southern portion, and generally lower temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday, in the South Atlantic States, lower barometer, higher temperature, south-east to south-west winds, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail.

In the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, but followed during the afternoon and night by winds shifting to northerly, rising barometer, clearing and colder weather.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, cloudy and rainy weather, except partly as snow over the northern and eastern portions, but gradually extending eastward during the afternoon and night, rising barometer, north and north west winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather.

In New-England, falling barometer, decided rise in temperature, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, increasing cloudiness, and snow, except partly as rain over the southern portion.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	28°	16°	3:30 P. M.	43°	27°
6 A. M.	30°	15°	6 P. M.	43°	25°
9 A. M.	35°	16°	9 P. M.	40°	25°
12 M.	37°	24°	12 P. M.	40°	23°

Average temperature yesterday.....21½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37°

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MOULTON GIVES PLACE TO OTHER WITNESSES.

HE FIRST STATES HIS VIEWS ON MARRIAGE—EVIDENCE OF MRS. MARTHA B. BRADSHAW—WILLIAM F. WEST FURNISHES INFORMATION REGARDING THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH CHARGES AGAINST TILTON—FRANKLIN WOODRUFF CALLED.

When Mr. Francis D. Moulton ascended the witness stand yesterday morning he seemed haggard and sorrowful. He was as calm and collected as ever, and his answers were given with the same precision and deliberation which have characterized his evidence from the start. The court-room was less thronged than on the previous days, but still there was no actual freedom in it. Mrs. Tilton, still suffering, it is understood, from a severe cold, was not present. The seats usually occupied by her, Mrs Fields, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Shearman, were filled by Mrs. Edward Beecher, Mrs. Pratt, and Mrs. Homer Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered court a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and were conducted to the places usually assigned them. The counsel and the plaintiff were early in attendance, and Judge Neilson anticipated all the parties by his prompt attendance. Judge Moore occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Neilson. On Moulton taking the stand Judge Neilson intimated to counsel that too much time had been wasted in argument on trivial objections, and requested that objections should be framed in clear-cut terms. Judge Fullerton looked at Mr. Evarts in a very quizzical way, and Mr. Evarts, who has made nearly all the objections in the case up to the present, appeared to relish the covert joke. Mr. Evarts then called the attention of the court to the statement of a newspaper, to the effect that counsel for the defense had taken advantage of Moulton's sad family sorrow, and had prolonged his examination in order to annoy and unnerve him. Mr. Evarts reminded the court that the matter had been wholly placed at Moulton's disposal. The court, and Judge Fullerton, on the part of the plaintiff, acknowledged the alacrity with which Mr. Evarts had responded to what was appropriate on the occasion.

The re-direct examination was then entered on by Judge Fullerton, and Moulton explained several positive answers he had been compelled to make to speciously-framed questions asked him on his cross-examination. Gen. Tracy then began the re-cross-examination. Moulton was asked about the terms of his subscription to the *Golden Age*, and referred counsel to Mr. Woodruff, who conducted the matter. He was shown a copy of the *World* containing a report of Tilton's speech introducing Mrs. Woodhull at Steinway Hall, and said he thought it was partially correct. Then came a somewhat exciting contest between Gen. Tracy and Moulton in reference to the witness' statement that he had suppressed a portion of the documents in the case at the request of Gen. Tracy, who claimed to represent Mr. Beecher. Gen.

ported in the 18th, New-York, page 558, and an adjournment was had until this morning, when the court will render a decision.

SUMMARY OF THE TESTIMONY.

The proceedings opened yesterday with an intimation from Judge Neilson that for the future time should be economized as much as possible. He expressed himself in favor of having objections stated in clear-cut terms, but when lengthened argument was needed, he would be happy to hear counsel. Mr. Evarts then drew attention to a statement in a morning paper to the effect that counsel for the defense had insisted on Mr. Moulton proceeding with his testimony while suffering from the domestic affliction which has befallen him recently. He repudiated the statement, and Judge Neilson and the opposing counsel joined in vindicating him and his associates from the aspersions which it contained.

Mr. Moulton's examination was then resumed, and was concluded within the space of an hour. Mr. Fullerton first examined him on the re-direct, and, after a few questions, concluded by asking him whether in any of the conversations with Mr. Beecher to which his attention had been called, either on direct or cross-examination, Mr. Beecher had ever denied the charges alleged against him in respect to Mrs. Tilton, and he answered, "Never." Mr. Tracy then re-cross-examined the witness in respect to his subscription to the *Golden Age*, the speech delivered by Mr. Tilton in introducing Mrs. Woodhull at Steinway Hall, and then came to his own relations with Mr. Moulton when he was about to go before the committee. In reply to a question of counsel bearing on his [Mr. Tracy's] knowledge of what Mr. Moulton's action was to be before the committee, the latter replied: "I don't know that you knew what my action before the committee was to be, but I know what you wanted it to be." The latter part of this answer was stricken out as irresponsive. He was then questioned as to how far he agreed with Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of the marriage relation, and he replied in effect that he believed in the fidelity of a husband to his wife, and of a wife to her husband, and that any departure on either side from that fidelity should be punished, and severely punished. The questions of counsel next turned on what he believed on the subject of divorce, and his answer was that he had not reached a conclusion on that subject, the laws being so various in all the States, and there being so much to be said on all sides. He did not know that he agreed with Mr. Tilton on this subject, for he did not know exactly what Mr. Tilton's sentiments were.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock Mr. Moulton's testimony was concluded and the stand was taken by Mrs. Martha A. Bradshaw, who spoke in so low a tone that she was hardly audible. Mr. Fullerton conducted her examination, and her testimony was to the effect that she has been connected with Plymouth Church about twenty-two years, that Mr. Tilton was one of her most intimate friends, and that the Tilton family was an ordinarily happy one. Mrs. Tilton she described as "most delicate and refined, sweet-minded in every way," and added that "no one could know her and not love her." She knew of no serious troubles in the family, she said, until within about three years. The copy of a letter which she had written to Mr. Beecher on the subject of the allegation against him, and his reply, were put in evidence. In her letter she sought an interview with Mr. Beecher. She asked if she must accept Theodore's awful story as truth, and asked Mr. Beecher to mitigate, if he could, be it ever so little. Elizabeth, she said, had never made any confessions to her. In his reply Mr. Beecher said that the greatest good would be done to all parties by refusing to allow the public to intermeddle with domestic and private affairs, and that it was impossible to bring domestic affairs, complicated by elements which could not be stated or understood, and without which all explanations would be barren, to the public without doing a great deal more harm than good. At the conclusion of Mrs. Bradshaw's evidence the court took a recess.

After recess Mr. William F. West was called. He testified that he is a member of Plymouth Church, and that he had been a member of the Examining Committee. He was examined as to the action of the Examining Committee in relation to Mr. Tilton's withdrawal from the church. Mr. Beecher, he said, was in favor of the committee taking no action in respect to Mr. Tilton's relation to the church. The committee, however, did take action after the publication of the Woodhull scandal. Mr. Beecher was appointed a member of a subcommittee to confer with Mr. Tilton on the subject. This was done, witness said, on his motion. Mr. Beecher was, he deposed in effect, in favor of silence, and said that this story rested on the testimony of two whores, and that if he were to take notice of it nobody in the country would be safe from their attacks. Witness made charges before the Examining Committee against Mr. Tilton arising out of these transactions. He also wrote on the subject to Mr. Beecher, who, he said, expressed himself in favor of this course, while, at the same time, he counseled postponement. The charges were amended and laid before the committee in September, 1873. It was proposed to ask witness what resolution was adopted by the committee in reference to the charges, and counsel for the defense objected. The objection was allowed, and then the inquiry turned on whether witness had served a copy of the charges on Mr. Tilton, or whether he had any conversation with Mr. Beecher on the subject of the service. He answered both these questions in the negative. Mr. Tilton's answer to the charges at Plymouth Church was then referred to, and witness testified that Mr. Tilton said that if he had slandered Mr. Beecher he was there to answer for it. The cross-examination of the witness was conducted by Mr. Shearman. In answer to counsel he said that, as he remembered the circumstance, Mr. Beecher was appointed a committee by the Examining Committee to see Mr. Tilton, and that it was not a mere volunteer service on his own part. He was further cross-examined with the view of showing that Mr. Beecher had not made any report to the Examining Committee.

The stand was next taken by Mr. Franklin B. Woodruff, who was questioned by Mr. Fullerton in respect to the interview between Mr. Tracy, Mr. Moulton, and himself. Counsel for the defense objected on the ground that Mr. Beecher was not present at that interview, either personally or by representation. Plaintiff's counsel, however, claimed that the evidence was admissible inasmuch as Mr. Beecher had authorized Mr. Moulton to consult Mr. Tracy. The point at issue had not been decided when the court adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names at 11-05 o'clock, the court said: I wish to say to the counsel on each side, before we proceed this morning, that, in looking over the report of the proceedings, I have been, as perhaps they have been, a little surprised to see how much time is spent on some minor and, really, unimportant points. And I think we may economize time, and it would suit me better if the counsel would raise, specifically and in clean-cut terms, any objection they wish to make; and if it is one I understand and desire to decide at once, they shall be content with an exception. But, on the other hand, if it is a point that the counsel think worthy of discussion, they will indicate that, and then it will be my wish to hear discussion on that subject. I think you may economize time in that way, gentlemen.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I observe, in one of the morning papers, some observations in regard to the painful position in which the witness was placed by the great and sudden affliction which overtook him yesterday, and which was made the occasion for some observations reflecing upon counsel, as if they had not appreciated that situation, and had, notwithstanding it, insisted upon prolonging the examination of the witness. As your Honor understands, the court and counsel on both sides at once placed the matter wholly at the choice of the witness.

The Court—Certainly so.

Mr. Evarts—He, I am sure, agrees with us in that statement, and there does not seem really to be any basis for that imputation.

The Court—None whatever; I am very sorry for it.

Mr. Fullerton—And, for reasons which it is not necessary to state here, the witness thought that he would go on and end his cross-examination, and redirect, if it did not occupy too much time.

The Court—It was a question properly addressed to the witness, and, if he felt the case burdensome under the circumstances, he could shake it off his hands.

Mr. Fullerton—And I cheerfully bear testimony to the alacrity with which the counsel on the other side consented to the proposition.

The Court—There was a proper degree of courtesy on both sides extended to the witness on the occasion.

Mr. Fullerton—Shall I proceed, Sir.

The Court—If you please.

THE RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—At the close of the sitting yesterday, Mr. Moulton, I was calling your attention to an article published in the *Golden Age* embodying the letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen of Jan. 1, 1871. You stated upon your cross-examination that the copy that was appended to the tripartite agreement was exactly like the one which he had seen—I hand you now the paper, and ask you whether that is the copy which you was? A.—This is the copy: yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—This is the copy that I say; yes, Sir.

Q.—In what respect does it differ from the one attached to the tripartite agreement? A.—I indicated what these differences were, but specially also there were some differences in the printing, and then I took the last clause here in the handwriting of Oliver Johnson; that was not in the copy that was attached to the tripartite agreement.

Q.—Will you have it marked out what is not in the printed article? A.—I read it the other day.

Q.—I understand you to say that these words at the bottom of this proof, viz.: "That being the case the outline that is necessary to our own defense can do him no injury," was not in the printed circular? A.—Yes, Sir, that is my recollection; I was looking over it the other day.

Q.—Those words are in the handwriting of Oliver Johnson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have been asked, Mr. Moulton, on the cross-examination, in reference to the publication of the letter to Mr. Bowen in connection with the payment of the $5,000 by Mr. Beecher; I wish to ask you whether Mr. Beecher mentioned the publication of that letter in connection with the payment of the $5,000, or in connection with whatever was said prior to the payment of the $5,000? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was not alluded to by him, as I understand? A.—No, Sir.

HE GOT THE NOTES FROM TILTON.

Q.—Where did you get the notes which were produced and read in evidence yesterday, and the two letters accompanying them? A.—From Theodore Tilton.

Q.—They were not in your possession, were they? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have been asked with respect to Theodore Tilton's valedictory and as to the time when you first saw it. What valedictory did you refer to? A.—The valedictory of Theodore Tilton in the *Independent*—published in the *Independent*.

Q.—When he ceased to be editor and became chief correspondent? A.—Contributor.

Q.—It was not a valedictory after his connection with the two papers ceased? A.—No, Sir.

THE LETTER OF DEC. 26, 1870.

Q.—I call your attention for a moment to the letter of Dec. 26, 1870, and ask you this question: Whether you knew of the existence of that letter until after it had been sent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your answer, then, that you disapproved of that letter had reference to the knowledge you derived from Mr. Tilton of its contents after it had been sent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not disapprove of sending it? A.—I did not know that it had been written.

Q.—Your disapproval was founded on the fact that Mr. Bowen did not father his own charges by signing the paper? A.—Yes, that he did not sign the paper.

MR. BEECHER NEVER DENIED THE CHARGE.

Q.—There is but one other question, and it is this: in any of the conversations to which your attention has been called on the cross-examination by the other side with Mr. Beecher, or to which your attention has been attracted on the direct examination, did Mr. Beecher ever deny to you his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Never.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all, Sir.

THE RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Tracy—Mr. Moulton, at the time the notes, which have been introduced in evidence, connected with the *Golden Age* were given you, what proportion of the original subscription had been paid in? A.—What proportion of the original subscription? I really don't recollect. I think it was paid in the date the notes were given; about that time. Mr. Woodruff conducted that matter and can tell you about it better than I can.

Q.—Well, what proportion of the subscription had been or was paid in on that date? A.—The date the notes were given?

Q.—Yes. A.—My recollection does not serve me at that point, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how much the subscription was? A.—The original subscription was $3,000.

Q.—Yes. Now, how much of that had you paid at the time of receiving this note from Tilton? A.—I don't recollect precisely about that, but my impression is that nearly all that subscription was called for about the time the notes were given.

Q.—And had all of the subscribers paid one-half of their original subscription? A.—My recollection is they had.

Q.—They had made this subscription prior to the starting of the paper, had they not? A.—Prior to the starting of the paper.

Q.—Can you tell us the terms of that original subscription—what were its terms? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you tell anything about it? A.—I don't remember any terms. It was a subscription of $3,000 to the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Can you tell us anything about the terms of the subscription? A.—Nothing, except that I subscribed $3,000 for the *Golden Age*.

Q.—What was you to have in consideration of that subscription? A.—I don't know that I was to have anything—I was to lose it.

Q.—Were you to give Mr. Tilton $3,000 in consideration of his starting the *Golden Age*? A.—I think it was about that.

Q.—I don't ask that. What did you agree to do? A.—I agreed to subscribe $3,000 to the paper.

Q.—What was you to have in consideration of that subscription? A.—Nothing that I recollect of.

Q.—Nothing at all? A.—No, Sir; not that I recollect.

Q.—Was there any consideration to the other subscribers? A.—I don't know that there was. Mr. Woodruff conducted that negotiation, and I don't know how it was.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the paper which started on this subscription in March was run until the 15th of September without having any part of that subscription paid in? A.—I think Mr. Tilton drew his own money up to that time. He had money and paid it out along until the last. I think so.

Q.—Now, don't you know, Mr. Moulton, that the agreement between yourself and the other subscribers, and Theodore Tilton, at the time these notes were given, was that they would pay one-half of their original subscription, in consideration of being released from the other half, and his giving them his notes for the half which they had paid in, payable on the *Golden Age* becoming a success? A.—No; I do not think that was the agreement at the time the notes were given; that was agreed to subsequent to that.

Q.—That was agreed to subsequent to that? A.—I think it was.

Q.—When was that made? A.—In 1872, some time.

Q.—What was the agreement in 1872; repeat it? A.—Well, I cannot repeat it, Sir.

Q.—Can you repeat the substance of it? A.—That Theodore Tilton was to have that whole subscription as a gift; not to forfeit the half of the subscription, and under no obligation to return it.

Q.—Do you mean to say, then, that the liability of the subscribers of the whole subscription continued until 1872, when the notes were delivered? A.—I am of the impression that it was so, Sir.

Q.—That is the whole explanation of it? A.—That is my impression now.

Q.—Then how did it happen that in 1871 he gave his notes for one-half of the subscription instead of the whole of it? A.—Because he only got one-half of it; that is the amount he wanted if I recollect aright; Mr. Woodruff conducted the whole of that negotiation, and he will be able to tell you about it.

Q.—Now, do you know anything about how much money Mr. Tilton received on that subscription, at the time of giving these notes, in 1871? A.—At the time of giving the notes?

Q.—Yes? A.—My impression is that he received the whole of it at the time of giving the notes.

Q.—Do you mean to say that he had received it all prior to that time, or that he received it on that day? A.—I said I did not recollect a few minutes ago; I had nothing to guide my mind; but my impression is now that the money was paid on the date, or about the date, the notes were given.

WHAT DID TILTON DO WITH THE MONEY?

Q.—Now, do you know what he did with that money? A.—Do I know?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think he put it on deposit with Woodruff & Robinson. I think the accounts will show.

Q. (handing witness a paper)—Will you take that account of Woodruff & Robinson—to his deposit on that day, amounting to about $8,000?

The Witness—What was the date?

Mr. Tracy—Sept. 15, 1871. A.—I do not see it here, Sir.

Q.—Is there any deposit on or about that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Within what time, from Sept. 15, is there a deposit on that account at all? A.—On the account of the paper?

Q.—On the account of Theodore Tilton. A.—Feb. 3, $500; Feb. 13, $500; Feb. 24, $500; March 3, $500; March 8, $1,500; May 1, $500; Nov. 15, $1,113 63.

Q.—That is 1872, is it not? A.—No, 1871; Nov. 18, $500; Nov. 23, $.50.

Q.—Then there is no deposit on that account from March to November, 1871. A.—Yes, Sir; there is a deposit—

Q.—On what date? A.—$500—

Q.—When? A.—March 4?

Q.—From March, I say. From March to November there is no deposit? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—From March? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—May 1, $500.

Q.—Is there any other? A.—No, Sir. The next is Nov. 15.

Q.—Now, what do you understand those deposits along in March and May, 1871, to be?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I think we must object, your Honor.

Mr. Tracy—I do not press the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not in the first instance, as I thought it would save time to let them ask the questions, but your Honor will see that there is nothing in this which was brought out on the redirect.

The Court—If there be any fact in connection with this deposit which is material you can ask it.

Mr. Tracy—I will not take up the time with it. The account shows for itself.

Re-cross examination resumed by Mr. Tracy.

TILTON'S SPEECH AT STEINWAY HALL.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, you gave yesterday what purported to be the speech of Theodore Tilton, in introducing Victoria C. Woodhull at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When had your attention been called to the words Mr. Tilton used, subsequent to the making of the speech and prior to yesterday? A.—It was called to the words that he used in the speech on the night that he made the speech, and then, after that, they were called to it in the paper, and I had occasion then almost every day, I guess, for a week afterward, of explaining Mr. Tilton's connection with that Steinway Hall meeting, and had occasion to speak of his speech, and I have never seen it from that day to this.

Q.—From what time? A.—I think it was a fortnight after the speech.

Q.—Until—? A.—Until I was asked to produce it from memory—reproduce it from memory yesterday.

Q.—Had you talked with Mr. Tilton on the subject prior to your testimony yesterday? A.—Had I talked to him?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long ago? A.—Some time ago.

Q.—Recently? A.—Yes.

Q.—Within three months? A.—I talked with him day before yesterday, I think. I dictated this speech to P. B. White at my house, and told Tilton I had.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton present when you dictated it? A.—No, Sir; he was not.

Q.—I hand you now a copy of the New-York *World*, Mr. Moulton, of Nov. 21; will you look at what purports to be Mr. Tilton's speech, as reported in the *World*, and tell us whether it is correct or not? A. (looking at paper intently)—It is either this or the report in the *Herald* that I saw next day.

Q.—It is either that or the report of the *Herald* of the next day from which you read it, and to which you referred for the next two weeks from time to time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what do you say; is that report in the New-York *World* a correct report of Mr. Tilton's speech? A.—It is something like it, as I remember.

Q.—Is not it substantially correct? A.—I think there was something about freedom of speech in his speech.

Mr. Tracy—You think there was? I will read this to you—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. He has read the speech himself.

The Court—I do not think you can read it.

Mr. Tracy—I did not hear your Honor's observation.

The Court—I don't think you can read it. You can ask him if it is substantially correct, or wherein it differs.

THE WITNESS GIVES HIS RECOLLECTION OF THE SPEECH.

By Mr. Tracy—Does it differ in your recollection from Mr. Tilton's speech as delivered, except in the fact that you see nothing there about the freedom of speech? A.—I think not. If you will let me have it I will try and point out what—[paper handed witness.] I do not remember that he said, "I was met at the door by a member of the committee."

Q.—You do not remember that? A.—No.

Q.—Will you say he did not say it? A.—I do not recollect of his saying it.

Q.—Will you say he did not say it? A.—How am I to say that?

Q.—I do not know, Sir; I am asking you. I am cross-examining you, not you me. A.—My impression is that he did not say it.

Q.—Do you mean by that that that is your recollection? A.—That is what I mean.

Mr. Tracy—Very well; I am content.

The Witness—My impression is, also, that this clause: "Now, as to her character, I know it and believe in it, and vouch for it"—my recollection is of that: "Now, as to her character, I believe I know it, and that I can vouch for it." I do not remember the words, "Believe in it." I do remember the word "vouch," and I do not remember the hisses; my memory with regard to this is: "It may be that she is a fanatic; it may be that I am a fool;" my recollection of that is that he said: "She may be a fanatic and a fool, but I would rather be both, or both in one, than deny to a woman the right of free speech." My recollection of that is that he said, "than be such a coward as to decline to ask from an American audience for a woman the right of free speech. I desire to say that five minutes ago I did not expect to appear here." I do not recollect that. "Allow me the privilege of saying, with as much pride as ever prompted me to the performance of any act within fifteen years. I have the honor to introduce to you Victoria C. Woodhull." I don't remember him saying "with as much pride as ever prompted me to the performance of any act within fifteen or twenty years." My recollection is he said, "I have the honor of introducing," I don't remember the lause, "who will address you upon the subject of social freedom."

Q.—You don't remember that clause? A.—No, Sir, giving you my recollection.

Q.—Will you say he did not say, "now as to her character, I know it, and believe in it, and vouch for it." Will you swear he didn't use that language? A.—My impression is he didn't say "I believe in it." I believe I remember his saying, "I know it," and I remember the word "vouch."

Q.—Will you say he didn't close his speech by saying, "I have the honor of introducing to you Victoria C. Woodhull, who will address you upon the subject of social reform?" A.—I won't say that he didn't say it. I will say that I don't recollect that he said that.

Q.—That purports to be a stenographic report of his speech?

THE SPEECH MOULTON DICTATED TO MR. WHITE.

Mr. Beach—That we object to.

Mr. Tracy—Well, now, Mr. Moulton, that speech you dictated to Mr. White, did he write it down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you give it to him? A.—No; I kept it.

Q.—Kept it in your possession. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen what purported to be a manuscript copy of Mr. Tilton's speech in his hands within a day or two? A.—Never. There was a party present when I dictated it—

Mr. Tracy—I didn't ask you that.

The Court—Still it was proper, otherwise it would appear that Mr. White was the only party there.

Mr. Evarts—While cross-examining, counsel has possession of the witness. They are entitled that he should say nothing that is not in answer to the questions, and although it is immaterial in this instance yet the witness should be admonished.

The Court—I don't think that observation is improper.

Mr. Evarts—But certainly the witness cannot interpose evidence, whether important or not important.

The Court—I have said I think it is proper—at any rate it is a very natural thing that any witness might do.

THE INTERVIEW AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Moulton, you refer to an interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where you say I was present with Gen. Butler? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you say that you didn't present certain papers to the committee because I requested you not to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell what papers I requested you not to present? A.—You requested me not to make my statement.

Mr. Tracy—I will ask you this question: Were not the only papers that I requested you not to present or speak about on the subject of not presenting to the committee, or the public, Mr. Moulton, that was in your statement, the papers or letters of Mrs. Hooker to her brother, Mr. John Hooker's letter to his wife, and Mr. Thomas K. Beecher's letter to his sister? A.—No, Sir; they were not the only ones.

Q.—They were not the only ones? A.—No, Sir; they were not the only ones.

Q.—Did I not on that occasion say that I did not see how any honorable man could make these letters public? A.—No, Sir; you did not.

Mr. Tracy—I never said that? A.—No; you did not.

Q.—Did you not say to me, in answer to that, that these letters had been given to you by Mr. Beecher, in connection with this case, and was not my reply that I did not see how either you or Mr. Beecher could take the responsibility of making private letters written to him, and the private letter of a husband to his wife, and the private letter of a brother to his sister, public, without the consent of the writer? A.—I don't recollect you ever said anything of that kind, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy—No? A.—No, Sir; it was not until the Saturday night previous that these letters were given in the statement—the night before you saw Gen. Butler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; they were not in the statement until the night before.

Mr Tracy—What is that, Sir? I did not ask of you what was in the statement or out of it. I am asking what I said to you, and what reply you made to me.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say, Mr. Moulton, that it was determined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that night that you should not present your statement to the committee? A.—I say that it was at the time.

Mr. Tracy—Please answer my question, Sir.

Mr. Beach—He is not bound to answer yes or no.

Witness—I can't answer the question yes or no, without explanation.

The Court—Go on; I think he may answer more in detail.

Mr. Tracy—I did not understand, your Honor.

The Court—I think he may proceed; it seems to me he may do so.

Mr. Tracy—I asked him a direct question which admits of the answer, yes or no, and did not call for further answer.

Witness—I can't answer it yes or no, without explanation.

The Court—You can get it out in your re-cross.

Mr. Beach—This question, if your Honor please, calls for precise language and precise words, and the witness may answer the question in substance by giving the language that was then used, as near as he remembers.

The Court—That is the general rule, no doubt, but still go on. What is your answer, witness?

Witness—What is the question?

Mr. Tracy—Repeat the question, Mr. Stenographer.

The stenographer read the question.

"Q.—Did you say, Mr. Moulton, that it was determined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that night that you should not present your statement to the committee?" A.—It was determined that there should be a consultation with reference to not presenting it, Sir. That is it.

THE CONSULTATION AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—And that consultation was had next morning, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; the next day, at my house.

Q.—What people—whom did you invite there? A.—Whom did I invite there?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, for the purpose of determining your action as to whether you should present your statement to the committee.

Witness—For the purpose of finally determining—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—And who were present? A.—William C. Kingsley, Franklin Woodruff, my father, myself, and my wife.

Q.—And I was not present? A.—You were not there; no, Sir. You did not come to the house until after the statement was made.

Q.—Was not the subject you met there to discuss and consider, the final determination of this matter? A.—Yes, Sir; it was.

Mr. Tracy—That is all on that subject.

Q.—Now, Sir, so far as you know, do you know that I had no idea, no knowledge of what your action was to be that afternoon, whether in presenting or withholding of that report until you made your appearance in the presence of the committee? A.—I don't think, Sir, you knew what the final action should be; you knew what you wanted it to be. [Laughter.]

Mr. Tracy (warmly)—I submit, Sir, that is a remark which should not be made.

The Court—Strike out that last clause; it was not called for by your question.

THE COURT REFUSES TO ADMONISH THE WITNESS.

Mr. Tracy—Can it not be accompanied with an admonition from the court to the witness that he shall not volunteer these remarks?

The Court—No, Sir, because this witness has been here six or eight days, tortured and annoyed by one side and the other, and therefore I won't admonish him.

The Witness—I would have made an explanation, your Honor, if I was permitted.

The Court—Answer the question, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Did I ever ask you in the world, Mr. Moulton, to withhold from your statement or any statement of yours to the committee a paper that Henry Ward Beecher had ever written to you on this subject?

Witness (emphatically)—Yes.

Q.—Was not my request or suggestion to you on that subject confined entirely to private papers of other people which had not been written by him? A.—No.

Q.—You said in answer to the counsel yesterday, Mr. Moulton, that you are not in sympathy with Mrs. Woodhull—sympathy on the marriage relation—do you mean by that you did not agree with her on that subject? A.—I don't think I agreed with her on that subject; no, Sir.

HIS VIEWS ON THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

Q.—Will you state to us what your views on that subject are? A.—Yes.

Mr. Tracy—On the subject of the marriage relation?

Witness—I believe in fidelity to your wife and in your wife's fidelity to you, and if you are not faithful to your wife that you did wrong, and ought to be punished for it very severely: I believe in fidelity to you by your wife, and if she is not faithful to you she does wrong, and ought to be punished for it very severely; that is as near as I can get it.

Q.—What is your belief on the subject of divorce?

Witness—On the subject of divorce?

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not suppose that this matter comes properly into this case.

Witness—I have not come to any conclusion on the subject. The laws are so different and so various in the different States, and there is so much to be said on the subject on every side, that I have not made up my mind concerning it.

Q.—Have you read the *Golden Age* on that subject?

Witness—Have I read the *Golden Age* on that subject?

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

Witness—I think.

Q.—Have you talked with Mr. Tilton on the subject of divorce? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you and he agree in sentiment on the subject? A.—I don't know that we do exactly; I don't know exactly what is his sentiment; he has not arrived at a conclusion exactly in regard to it yet, I guess.

Q.—Did you ever read his article or letter to Horace Greeley on the subject of divorce? A.—I forget whether I ever did or not; I can't remember; if you can point out to me the letter perhaps I can remember.

Q.—Can you tell wherein do you differ with Mr. Tilton on the subject of marriage and divorce?

Mr. Fullerton—I object. He says he does not know Mr. Tilton's sentiment on the subject, and as he does not know he can't tell the difference between their sentiments.

Witness—I can't state what Mr. Tilton's sentiments on the subject are, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—You cannot? A.—No, Sir; I believe he is a rigid monogamist.

Q.—Have you not read the *Golden Age*, and what has appeared on that subject from Mr. Tilton from time to time? A.—I don't think I read all that appeared in the *Golden Age*; I don't read much; my eyes are not good enough to do so.

Q.—Did you read the letter to Mr. Greeley? A.—I don't remember, Sir; if you let me see it perhaps I can recall it.

Witness (to Mr. Beach)—Is it right for me to read it?

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes; obtain all the information you can.

A copy of the *Golden Age* was here handed to the witness.

Witness (after reading)—I read some portion of this, Sir, I think.

Q.—You read some portion of that article at the time? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—Now I read and ask you if you agree with this—

Mr. Beach—I object to it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Why?

Mr. Beach—Because it is improper.

The Court—Let me hear your views about it—how it is proper.

Mr. Tracy—He has said that he did not sympathize with Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of divorce. Now he says he does not know fully what Mr. Tilton's views are on the subject, and he does not know whether or not. Now, I propose to read an extract from Mr. Tilton and ask him if that has not been the subject of conversation between him and Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Is that a re-cross-examination?

Mr. Evarts—I think it is. They questioned the witness as to what his sentiments were on the subject of marriage and divorce.

The Court—As to sympathizing with that woman?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir. He has said he did not; we say he did.

Mr. Fullerton—These are not her views.

Mr. Tracy—We do not know that.

Mr. Fullerton—If you do not know that you should not ask the question.

The Court—I think I must rule it out.

Mr. Tracy—I offer to read them for the purpose of taking an exception, and now offer to follow it with proof that these are the views of Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of marriage and divorce.

The Court—This is ruled out as not called for, and not proper for cross-examination.

Mr. Tracy—We offer to show that their views are identical—Mr. Tilton's, Mrs. Woodhull's, and Mr. Moulton's—on the subject of marriage and divorce.

Mr. Beach—That is a broad and general offer which cannot be passed upon.

Mr. Tracy—This is a part of that line of proof.

The Court—I cannot conceive it.

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor will note our exception.

HE TALKED WITH MR. TRACY ON FREE-LOVE.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Have you ever talked with gentlemen on the subject of free-love or the marriage relation or social freedom? A.—I talked with you about it once, I believe, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Mr. R. Moore, or Stephen R. Lane, on the subject?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

Mr. Tracy (continuing)—And in which you expressed your belief in the doctrine of free-love, as popularly understood?

The Court—It is ruled out, for the same reason as before.

Mr. Evarts—This is, if your Honor please, for the purpose of contradicting the witness. He has stated his views.

The Court—He has stated that he did not sympathize with Mrs. Woodhull in her views on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—He has given us his views on that subject, which are somewhat rigid, and he states them now. We ask him if he has not said exactly the opposite, and name witnesses by whom we expect to contradict him.

The Court—I won't receive it.

Mr. Evarts—We make the offer; we offer to inquire of him concerning his views to named witnesses at interviews with them, in which he has given his sentiments on the subject of free-love to the contrary of what he has now declared them on the stand with the view of calling those witnesses to contradict him.

The Court—It is ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will note our exception.

Mr. Tracy—You stated on your re-direct, Mr. Moulton, something about a number of people who conversed with you on the subject of the Woodhull scandal after its publication, and you say that there were fifteen or twenty; for how many days do you think that continued? A.—I should think a fortnight.

Q.—Forty days? A.—A fortnight.

The Court—He said that on his former examination—about two weeks, he thought.

Mr. Tracy—That is all, your Honor.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton then began the re-direct examination of the witness, as follows:

Q.—Your attention has been called to certain conversations between yourself and Mr. Tracy in regard to this matter; you have been asked whether you did not say certain things; now I ask you what you did say to Mr. Tracy on those occasions?

Mr. Tracy—That is objected to. I have inquired about no interview that they do not go into on the direct.

The Court—Is that the point where he answered and said that he would like to make some explanation?

Mr. Fullerton—It is precisely similar to your Honor's ruling yesterday upon a similar objection. Of course we are to assume that they are laying the foundation for an attempted contradiction, and while the witness denies having said certain things, we have a right to show that he said certain other things.

The Court—Well, he can ask him that question, I think.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—What was said on those occasions?

The Court—On the occasion pointed to by Mr. Tracy's question.

Mr. Tracy—They went into all they desired to about the Fifth Avenue Hotel conversation. He stated that he withheld those papers by my request. Now, I asked him if the only papers that I requested him to withhold were not certain definite papers that I named; that is the only inquiry.

The Court—To that he says now—

Mr. Fullerton—I wish to know the balance of the conversation at that time.

Mr. Beach—That was not the whole of the inquiry.

Mr. Tracy—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Beach—You asked him whether or not the statement was settled upon at that time, and asked him in regard to the conference.

Mr. Tracy—At his own house, when I was not present.

Mr. Tracy—Well, you had better consult the minutes whether I questioned him except so far as to ask him whether the request I made him was not on the subject of certain definite papers; that is my recollection.

The Court—The question is whether they cannot ask him what was said.

Mr. Tracy—On the subject of those papers?

Mr. Fullerton—On the subject of the inquiry.

Mr. Tracy—Then it will be limited to those particular papers.

The Court—To that particular occasion when he says you did not ask him to simply refrain from publishing certain papers. The inquiry is as to what he did say on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will notice that we do not introduce that conversation. We cross-examined only in reference to their previous examination on it, and only cross-examined on that point. That does not give them the right to resume the examination on the whole interview, nor do I so understand your Honor to rule.

The Court—I think he may answer this question.

Mr. Evarts—Let us hear the question.

WHAT WITNESS SAID TO MR. TRACY.

Mr. Fullerton—Your attention has been called to certain conversations between yourself and Mr. Tracy in regard to this matter, and you have been asked whether he did not say certain things; I ask you what you did say to Mr. Tracy on those occasion.

The Court—Confine yourself to the conversation at the hotel.

Mr. Tracy—Let us ask about one conversation at a time.

Mr. Fullerton—You should ask about nothing; I am asking.

Mr. Tracy—I have made no remark to the counsel that called for any answer from him.

The Court—This inquiry relates only to the conversation at the hotel.

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor will note an exception to the admission of the interview.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Now proceed. A.—I said to Gen. Butler at that interview, "I have brought Mr. Tracy to you to determine with regard to this statement; Mr. Tracy has said to me that he did not want me to make this statement; I want to do exactly what is honorable in the premises; I wish you and Mr. Tracy to talk it over." Mr. Tracy sat down and talked it over with Gen. Butler; he said to Gen. Butler in my presence that he thought the letters and documents of Mr. Beecher ought not to be produced in my statement; and that is the substance of the conversation, as I remember it, at that time; and when Gen. Tracy went away I saw Gen. Butler, and he said that Mr. Tracy's idea was—

Mr. Fullerton—You need not state what Gen. Butler said in Mr. Tracy's absence. Now come to the other occasion referred to by Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—The occasion at Mr. Moulton's house, when Mr. Tracy inquired of him whether it was upon that occasion that the form of the statement was finally agreed upon.

The Court—That was an occasion when Mr. Tracy was not present.

Mr. Beach—It makes no difference. The witness says it was finally agreed upon. We want to know how and why.

The Court—I think we must leave that where it stands.

Mr. Beach—Then draw his attention to the interview in the back room.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Do you recollect an interview in Dr. Storrs' house, in the back room?

Mr. Beach—When he went there to present his statement.

The Witness—I remember Mr. Tracy was there when I presented a statement.

Mr. Evarts—We object to that as not part of a re-cross-examination of ours.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—I will ask you this further question—did you appear before the committee to give evidence? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We object to that as not being part of the re-cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—Why, Sir. Mr. Tracy asked the witness whether at any time before the statement was presented to the committee he [Mr. Tracy] knew what the statement was to be.

Mr. Evarts—And he said he did not.

Mr. Beach—I know that he does, and we are now drawing his attention to the interview between him and Mr. Tracy in the room in Mr. Storrs' house where the committee sat, at which time he stated to Mr. Tracy what his statement was to be, and Mr. Tracy approved of it.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we asked him the general question if Mr. Tracy knew what the statement was, and he answered in the negative.

Mr. Beach—And we are now going to show that he was mistaken, by calling his attention to this interview.

Mr. Evarts—And now, if your Honor please, we say that having asked him that general question and get a general negative, that does not give them a right to go into all the interviews and conversations that they wish to explore that may prove that he was incorrect in that statement.

HOW THE QUESTION STANDS.

Mr. Tracy—May it please your Honor, the question stands in this way: The witness has testified on the direct examination that his statement was determined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at my request. On the cross-examination he has testified that that was determined at a consultation at his own house, at which I was not present, on the ensuing day. Then I asked him the question whether he knew of his own knowledge that I knew, prior to his appearance at Mr. Storrs' house before the committee that day what his statement was to be, and he said he had no knowledge that I did.

The Witness—That is just the point I want to explain. It was not finally determined before that; Mr. Tracy did not know what the final determination was.

Mr. Beach—The witness has corrected that misstatement of Mr. Tracy. The point is just this: Mr. Tracy has extracted from this witness the answer that he [Mr. Tracy] did not know what the statement of Mr. Moulton was to be until at the time it was brought before the committee. We believe that that was a mistaken answer on the part of the witness, and for the purpose of refreshing his recollection, and enab

that has not been identified by the witness, or anybody else, to refresh the witness' recollection by a strange paper, and have her say whether those are the charges. You have a right to ask her whether those charges, to wit: this very statement that she is shown she recognizes.

The Court—Recognizes the statement.

Mr. Evarts—The paper has not been identified in any way as ever having been seen by the witness.

The Witness—That is what I understood you to mean; whether I recognize what is therein stated.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts, emphatically)—That's what I understood you to mean, whether I recognize what is therein stated.

Mr. Evarts—Don't animadvert upon me.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't. I am giving you the answer.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

SHE COMMUNICATED WITH BEECHER.

Q.—After having seen those charges, and after having been requested to be a witness to prove them, did you have any communication with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it a verbal communication or by letter? A.—By letter.

Q.—Did you write Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Mr. Fullerton (to defendant's counsel)—Gentlemen, notice has been given to you, I believe, to produce that letter; we now call upon you to produce it.

Mr. Evarts—The notice was given to us orally, here in court, since the court commenced.

Mr. Morris—Not orally, in writing.

Mr. Evarts—Beg your pardon; it was handed to me in court, and we haven't had time to look for it.

Mr. Shearman—If I had that paper here I should know it and produce it.

Mr. Beach—I think an hour and a half's notice is time enough to go to Mr. Beecher's house and find papers. Mr. Beecher could at once refer to it upon his file if he had kept it.

The Court—This would be a good notice for 2 o'clock.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you preserve a copy of the letter you sent to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (showing witness paper)—Look at the paper now shown you, and say whether it is a copy that you preserved. A.—Yes, it is.

It is marked Exhibit 65.

Mr. Fullerton (to defendant's counsel)—Can I read it in evidence, subject to the original being produced?

Mr. Evarts—No.

The Court—Mark it for identification, and hold it till 2 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts—Then we will make further answer on the subject of the search.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Fullerton)—Will you let us look at this copy?

Mr. Fullerton—No, you have established the precedent. Those things come home to roost very often. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—There is nothing to roost about it.

Mr. Fullerton—You offer to roost.

Mr. Evarts—We have a right to ask for any paper, and you went on to say something about something coming home to roost.

Mr. Beach—Counsel's reference to goose and gander has naturally reminded us of a roost.

Mr. Shearman—I only wish to say I did it out of courtesy to the gentlemen on the other side for the purpose of saving time; the description in the notice is so vague that we could not identify it if we should find it.

Mr. Fullerton—It is dated Oct. 4, 1873.

Mr. Shearman—And their notice does not show any such date. It only shows how a little courtesy on their part may be beneficial to themselves.

Mr. Beach—We fear the Greeks bearing gifts.

Mr. Fullerton—*Timeo Danaos dona ferentes.*

Mr. Shearman—How do we know there may not be one hundred letters on this subject. The date is altogether wrong.

Mr. Evarts—They should have corrected their notice, which they now have done.

The Court—It seems to be correct, don't it? You can resume this branch on that subject at 2 o'clock, when the letter will probably be produced.

Mr. Fullerton—I can go no further with the witness.

Mr. Beach—We can give the letter of Mr. Beecher in evidence, and we will introduce this copy.

The Court—It will save time to let this copy be used.

The Witness—It is an exact copy, and was written before the letter was sent.

Q. (handing witness paper)—Look at that paper now shown you, and say whether it is the reply of Mr. Beecher to the letter you sent him? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE DEGREE OF AFFECTION THAT EXISTED IN THE TILTON FAMILY.

Q.—Now, you have told us that you were intimate in Mr. Tilton's family; I wish to ask you about the degree of affection that existed in that family between husband and wife, as manifested in their daily intercourse in your presence? A.—I always considered them an ordinarily happy family.

Q.—And that judgment was based upon observation while you were there was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the character and disposition of Mrs. Tilton in her family? A.—Most delicate and refined and sweet minded in every way; no one could know her and not love her.

Q.—Up to what time was this degree of affection manifested in this family that you have spoken of? A.—I never knew of any serious trouble till within three or four years—three years perhaps.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

The Court—Then you will resume with this witness at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; we are through with the witness.

The Court—Is the copy of the letter in evidence?

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—The copy is proven, and if they produce the original then we will use that.

Mr. Evarts—Then at that time we will cross-examine—

Mr. Fullerton—There is no reason why the cross-examination should not go on now.

Mr. Fullerton—There is one other question I will ask, [showing witness an envelope.] Is that the envelope in which Mr. Beecher's letter to you was sent? A.—Yes, Sir.

[The stenographer marks the envelope for identification.]

Mr. Evarts—Let us see the copy of that letter; we may consent and it may go in. If there are any errors in it we may correct them, if we find the original.

Mr. Evarts, (after examining the letter)—We consent that it go in to be replaced by the original if we find any occasion for doing so.

Mr. Fullerton—I read first the letter of Mrs. Bradshaw.

MRS. BRADSHAW'S LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4, 1873.

Mr. Beecher:

DEAR FRIEND: I want very much, if you are willing, to have a few words with you in regard to the statement which I in good faith consented to make before the Church Committee in your behalf and Elizabeth's; for I felt that my intimacy with her, and my love for her and for you, gave me a right to speak in her vindication. I could not and would not believe that you had been otherwise than basely calumniated.

Now, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton come and want me *not* to do it, if I value your welfare, and refer me to you for advice in the matter. I shall be governed entirely by what you say, for I would part with my right hand sooner than to destroy the love and confidence which is reposed in you all over the world. Will you see me for a few moments here, or wherever you may appoint, or must I accept Theodore's awful story for truth? Do mitigate it, be it ever so little, if you can. Elizabeth has never made any confessions to me.

God knows that I do not seek an interview from any motives of morbid curiosity. The subject is too painful for that.

M. A. BRADSHAW.

Please do not send a *verbal* answer by Mr. Halliday, to whom I submit this note, because I do not wish to intrude at your house.

Of course I do not wish to *see* you if you prefer otherwise, but send me a line in reply if you do not come, that I may know what to do, for I cannot take the word of any other person in the matter. M. A. B.

Mr. Fullerton—I now read the reply.

BEECHER'S REPLY.

OCT. 7, 73.

[Confidential.]

MY DEAR FRIEND: I thank you for your cordial and sympathizing note, and accept your expressions of confidence and affection, and I need not say to you how sincerely I reciprocate them.

In regard to the matter of which you speak, let me say frankly that I think you will do the greatest good to all parties concerned by pursuing the course which I have done from the beginning, viz.: refusing to allow the public to meddle with domestic and private affairs.

It is impossible ever to bring domestic matters, complicated by elements which cannot be stated or understood, and without which all explanations will be barren, into public without doing a deal more harm than good. To be let absolutely alone is the sure and safe remedy, and in this case whatever difficulties have arisen have been amicably adjusted by those most deeply concerned. I know very well that the impulse of affection leads a generous nature to wish to fly to a friend's succor, and I am sure you would not spare yourself any pains to help those who need you. But, happily, the best help you can give is to continue to love and trust those whom you have always trusted, and to refuse to have any hand in giving mischievous publicity to private affairs even by allowing them to be discussed in your presence.

With sincere affection, old and new, I remain, very truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mrs. MARTHA BRADSHAW.

MRS. BRADSHAW'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Shearman—With reference to this paper submitted as Mr. West's charges, did you ever see that precise paper that was shown you by the counsel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see any paper of that kind? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I did; he read them to me to see if he had them correct.

Q.—About what time did he read those charges to you, Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—I cannot recollect the exact time.

Q.—Did he ever read them to you before September, 1873—I mean the charges as stated in that paper? (Turning to Mr. Fullerton) If you will be kind enough to let Mrs. Bradshaw look at that paper. A.—I do not recollect the time exactly.

Q.—Will you look at that paper, refresh your memory, and say whether you cannot tell us certainly that you never saw or heard those charges before September or October, 1873? A.—I do not recollect the time when that matter was under consideration before the church, that is, what month it was.

Q.—How long was it to the time of your writing that letter from when you heard Mr. West read those charges? A.—A very short time.

Q.—And that letter was dated the 4th of October, 1873, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were these charges read to you or brought to your notice by Mr. West—these precise charges, I mean—before or after you wrote your letter of Oct. 4, 1873? A.—Before.

Q.—Very shortly before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand you to say that Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's family were an ordinarily happy family until within three or four years. Can you fix the date any more definitely than that, Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—I never knew of any serious unhappiness until after Mrs. Woodhull's publication.

Q.—That was in November, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have said that Mrs. Tilton was a delicate, refined, and sweet-minded lady; was not she also a devoted wife and mother? A.—Yes, Sir, eminently so.

Q.—Did you see any change in Mrs. Tilton's demeanor to her husband, any change in her manifestations of affection and devotion down to the period you have named—1872? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not she just as devoted a wife and mother during the years 1869 and 1870 and 1871 as you had ever known her to be before? A.—Yes, Sir, I believe so.

Q.—Did you not frequently converse with Mrs. Tilton about her husband—I mean with reference to her feelings toward him—in 1869 and 1870? A.—Yes, Sir—or rather, she did with me.

Q.—Did not she uniformly manifest affection and devotion toward her husband in those two years? A.—For two years?

Q.—1869 and 1870? A.—So far as I remember; yes, Sir.

Q.—How was it in the year 1868, especially in the Fall—the latter part of 1868? A.—I have not a special remembrance of the time.

Q.—There was nothing noticeable or distinctly different from the general course between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton down to the period you have named in 1872? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Bradshaw, were you acquainted with the religious views of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton during these years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of any change taking place between him and Mrs. Tilton with respect to religious subjects? A.—Yes, Sir; his wife has very frequently spoken to me about it.

Mr. Fullerton—That won't do.

Mr. Shearman—That I did not ask. If you object to it—

Mr. Evarts—We do not call for Mrs. Tilton's statements.

Mr. Beach—That will be struck out, then.

Mr. Shearman (to witness)—You have said that you knew of no serious troubles between them? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S TROUBLES.

Q.—Did you know of any trouble or difficulty growing up between them on account of differences in their religious opinions?

Mr. Beach—Do you call for that from the declarations of Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—In just the same sense that you have called for what she observed in that family; she said she knew of no serious trouble up to a certain time; now, we ask her if she did know of troubles growing out of the religious differences of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Shearman—We do not ask what Mrs. Tilton said.

Mr. Evarts—It is the same kind that they gave—

Mr. Beach—Very well; she gives the declarations of Mrs. Tilton. That was just what I asked her. Mr. Evarts refused to answer—

Mr. Evarts—I did not refuse to answer.

The Court (to the witness)—You must speak from your general knowledge. The stenographer will read the question.

Stenographer—"You have said that you know of no serious trouble between them to a certain date; did you know of any trouble or difficulty growing up between them on account of differences in their religious opinions."

A.—No trouble or difficulty, only it made her unhappy.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton was an eminently religious woman, was she not? A.—She was.

Q.—Did you ever meet Mr. Beecher at Mr. Tilton's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Frequently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him in company with Mrs. Tilton, either there or elsewhere, frequently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see them together sometimes? A.—Very seldom.

THEIR CONDUCT AND DEMEANOR.

Q.—What was their demeanor and conduct toward each other when you did see them together? I do not ask what they said, but simply their demeanor and conduct. Was it—

Mr. Beach—What—

Mr. Shearman—I mean, was it proper and decorous?

Mr. Evarts—As she observed it.

Mr. Shearman—As she observed it.

The Witness—Eminently so.

Mr. Evarts—It might be judicious, both for this witness and any other who may be unable to speak sufficiently loud, that the stenographer himself, when he has written down the answer, should read it.

The Court—I think it might be well.

Mr. Evarts—It might save time.

Mr. Fullerton (alluding to the somewhat indistinct voice of the stenographer)—And who will read the stenographer's? Pass it down the line.

Mr. Fullerton then examined the witness on the re-direct as follows:

Q.—You have, in reply to a question put to you by the counsel on the other side, touching the differences in religious sentiment between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, observed that it only made Mrs. Tilton unhappy; did you learn that from what Mrs. Tilton said, or in any other way? A. From what she said.

Mr. Beach—Altogether?

Mr. Fullerton—You learned it altogether that way?

Witness—Yes, sir; I do not know but what I did.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Shearman, on the reassembling of the court, rose and said: If your Honor please, during the recess I have endeavored to make some examination, such as the time would allow, for the letter asked for. I have no doubt that I can ultimately find it, but I am not able to do so at present. If I find it to-morrow morning I will bring it in.

Judge Neilson—If you bring it to-morrow morning it will do.

Mr. Fullerton (to the Court)—Shall I proceed, Sir?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

THE FOURTH WITNESS FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

William F. West was called to the witness chair by Mr. Fullerton, and after being sworn, his examination proceeded as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—Where do you reside? A.—No. 175 Madison street, in this city.

Q.—Where do you carry on business? A.—I am Cashier for a banking-house in New-York.

Q.—Were you ever in any way connected with Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir; I am a member of Plymouth Church at the present time.

Q.—When was your membership commenced? A.—Some eight or nine years ago.

Q.—Have you ever been an officer in that church? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—What office have you held? A.—I was a member of the Examining Committee for two years, and a Deacon of the church for three years.

Q.—During what period were you a member of the Examining Committee? A.—From 1868 to 1870, I think, Sir.

Q.—And during what period were you a Deacon of the church? A.—From 1870 to 1873.

Q.—Then you ceased to be a Deacon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I want to call your attention, Mr. West, to what occurred in the Autumn of 1871, after the publication of what is known as the Woodhull biography; was any action taken in regard to that letter, and if so, what was it?

Mr. Evarts—Wait, if you please.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will ask another question, if you prefer it, but it won't introduce anything that is improper.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt you take that view, but still I do not think this question admissible.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I withdraw the question.

WHAT OCCURRED BETWEEN HIMSELF AND MR. BEECHER.

Q.—What occurred between you and Mr. Beecher, if anything, in reference to the Woodhull biography? A.—Mr. Beecher made a request of the Examining Committee, of which I was then a member, that he should be appointed as a committee of one to confer with Mr. Tilton in regard to it.

Q.—What action was taken in pursuance of that request? A.—Mr. Beecher reported.

Q.—Do you know what action was taken? A.—The Examining Committee appointed Mr. Beecher a subcommittee.

Q.—Were any instructions given to the committee after he was appointed? If so, what were they?

Mr. Evarts—Well, that I object to. It is only Mr. Beecher's relation to the subject I take it, if your Honor please, that we are concerned with.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose I may show what instructions were given by the Examining Committee to Mr. Beecher, as a matter of course.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if they were in writing, we want the writing.

Q.—Were they in writing, Mr. West? A.—No, Sir, not that I know of. The committee requested him to report as soon as possible.

THE OBJECT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Was the object of that committee stated? Was the object in appointing that committee stated at the time of appointing it? A.—It was. The committee was to confer with Mr. Tilton in regard to the severance of his relations with the church. It was thought by the committee—

Mr. Evarts—No matter what was thought.

Mr. Fullerton—If that was expressed, it was expressed at the meeting of the committee.

Mr. Evarts—But it does not appear whether Mr. Beecher was present.

Q.—Please state what occurred in Mr. Beecher's presence in that regard? A.—The action that occurred in Mr. Beecher's presence was at a subsequent meeting when Mr. Beecher made his report. Mr. Beecher reported to the committee—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Was that in writing?

A.—No, Sir; not that I remember; I think not. Mr. Beecher reported to the committee that he had seen Mr. Tilton; that he was in a very critical position—I am not repeating Mr. Beecher's words now; I took no memoranda at the time, and I am simply giving from memory the substance of the report, and if there is anything incorrect in regard to it the books of the committee will show better than my memory tells me. Mr. Beecher reported that he had seen Mr. Tilton; that Mr. Tilton at that time was in a very critical position, that he had had many troubles, pecuniary and otherwise, that he had been surrounded by bad influences, and that he thought it would be better to leave Mr. Tilton to the influences of his friends and for the church to take no action, or for the committee rather to take no action in regard to severing his relations to the church. That report was adopted, and no action was taken.

Q.—No action was taken? A.—No, Sir.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE CHURCH.

Q.—Now, was action taken subsequently to that by the church through its proper officers in reference to Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—Well, in regard to Mr. Beecher, you still insist that Mr. Beecher was connected with it?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; further action was taken.

Q.—When was it taken? A.—In November, 1870.

Q.—After what event? A.—After the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's story.

Q.—What is known as the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was done in reference to it in connection with Mr. Beecher? A.—Mr. Beecher sent a request: at least Mr. Halliday so stated to the committee.

Q.—Did you confer with Mr. Beecher afterward in reference to this communication through Mr. Halliday? A.—I did confer with the committee afterward.

Q.—In reference to this communication to the committee through Mr. Halliday. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—What the conference was?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, that is what I ask for.

The Witness—Mr. Halliday stated to the Deacons of the church—

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, his having had a conversation with Mr. Beecher subsequent to that, and this was ratified.

Judge Neilson—Do you expect to prove that?

Mr. Fullerton—The witness has just stated that he had an interview with Mr. Beecher afterward.

Mr. Evarts—This presents the very situation that your Honor has frequently ruled upon. When he connects Mr. Beecher it is time enough to take it up.

Judge Neilson—We have so ruled several times.

WHAT WITNESS SAID TO MR. BEECHER, AND WHAT BEECHER SAID TO HIM.

Q.—What did you say then to Mr. Beecher in reference to what Mr. Halliday had communicated to the committee? A.—I called on Mr. Beecher at his house; I cannot fix the date exactly; it was in November—the early part of November.

Q.—What year? A.—1872.

Q.—Go on? A.—I informed him that he had been appointed by the Examining Committee a member of the subcommittee to confer with Mr. Tilton in regard to his position in relation to the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—Did you tell him at whose request the committee had been appointed? A.—Yes, Sir; the committee was appointed upon my motion.

Q.—Did you tell him so? A.—I told him so.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher reply to that information? A.—Mr. Beecher told me that he thought it would be better to meet this whole matter—this whole scandal—by silence; to make no effort to contradict it; and I replied to him that I thought it was a mistaken policy, that the church was suffering very much from the scandal, that I thought the only way to meet the scandal was to strike it down and utterly destroy it. I told him that Mr. Tilton was a member of the church, as I understood it: that he was named by Mrs. Woodhull as her authority for the scandal; that I thought Mr. Tilton should be called upon to explain his position. Mr. Beecher replied that there was some force in what I said, and said that he thought he would meet the committee, but that he was very busy at the time and that it would be two or three weeks before he could find time to meet with the committee. I replied to that that the church was suffering very much, and I thought the meeting should be held at once. We were interrupted at that stage of the conversation and we went into the other room. This conversation took place in the study—Mr. Beecher's study. We then went into the front parlor, and Mr. Beecher resumed the conversation there by saying that this whole story rested solely upon the assertions of two whores; that if he should pay any attention to it that no prominent man in the country would be safe from their attacks; but he said that if any person of responsibility would make such an attack upon him that I would see how quickly he would reply to it. I told him that it seemed to me that Mr. Tilton was a responsible person; that he was named as the author and originator of this scandal; that I thought it was his duty to deny the assertion made by Mrs. Woodhull; that if he did not do that the church should take the matter up, and if he did not explain his position satisfactorily that he should be dismissed from the church, and, as a result of the conversation, Mr. Beecher named a day when he would meet with the committee at his house some two weeks after that time.

WHAT BEECHER TOLD THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Did he meet with the committee? A.—He did meet with the committee; the committee met at his house, either in the latter part of November or early part of December, 1872.

Q.—And what occurred at that meeting? A.—Mr. Beecher told the committee that he had seen Theodore in regard to this matter; that Theodore had expressed to him his great grief and sorrow at the publication by Mrs. Woodhull; had offered to do anything in his power to neutralize the effect of it; he spoke of the friendship that existed between Mr. Tilton and himself; he said that he did not think that Mr. Tilton had ever intentionally done anything to injure him; that he thought Mr. Tilton would in a short time, before the 1st of January succeeding, publish in the *Golden Age* a card in which he would denounce Mrs. Woodhull, and in which he would deny the truth of her story; and he advised that the committee should take no action; that they should await the publication of that card. The committee decided to do this—that is, to recommend such action to the Examining Committee, but also to recommend at the same time that this subcommittee should be continued, in order that if Mr. Tilton did not publish such a card he might be waited upon by the committee afterward.

Q.—Was such a card published? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Then what action followed on the part of the committee, because of the non-publication of the card? A.—No action was taken to my knowledge.

THE CHARGES WITNESS LAID BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—What next occurred then with reference to this matter in which Mr. Beecher participated? A.—The next interview that I had with Mr. Beecher with regard to the matter, as I remember, was on the night that I laid the charges before the Examining Committee against Mr. Tilton.

Q.—That is what I wish to call your attention to; now state that, if you please? A.—I made charges before the Examining Committee on the night of the 27th of June, 1873, Friday night.

Q.—Charges against whom? A.—Charges against Theodore Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—In writing?

Witness—In writing.

Mr. Fullerton—Were they laid before the committee? A.—They were laid before the committee.

Q.—And left with the committee? A.—No, Sir; I think not; they were returned to me to be amended.

Q.—Did you amend them? A.—I did.

Q.—And did you lay the amended charges before the committee? A.—I did.

Q.—When were the amended charges put before the committee? A.—On the evening of the 1st July, if I remember rightly.

Q.—73? A.—73.

Q.—And did you leave those charges with the committee? A.—I did. They were accepted by the committee at that time, and the clerk was instructed to call on Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Shearman)—I call for these charges, gentlemen, under our notice.

Mr. Evarts—That was settled once; you must subpœna the clerk.

Mr. Morris—We have subpœnaed him. Mr. Shearman said we should have them.

Mr. Shearman—That is so.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Fullerton—But you do not produce them on our call.

Mr. Evarts—He has no right to call upon us for papers not in our possession.

Mr. Beach—We ask the clerk to hand those papers to us. Who is he?

Mr. Morris—Mr. Talmadge.

Mr. Beach—That is a mere form; I suppose the counsel might get it.

Mr. Shearman—I understood that very well.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Before that paper is produced, you may state what interview you had with Mr. Beecher before laying the amended charges before the committee? A.—I wrote to Mr. Beecher on the 25th of June, I think it was, stating—

Mr. Evarts—No matter what you stated.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter is in evidence, it speaks for itself.

Mr. Evarts—Let it speak for itself.

Mr. Fullerton—Were you here when the letter was read in evidence?

Witness—I was not.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you [Exhibit No. 53] and see whether that is a letter which you wrote to Mr. Beecher—I show him Exhibit No. 53, already read in evidence? A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—How soon after sending that letter to Mr. Beecher, if at all, did you see him? A.—I saw him on Friday evening the 27th June.

Q.—Where? A.—At the lecture-room of Plymouth Church.

Q.—What occurred between you and him at that time? A.—The Examining Committee had just left the lecture-room in order to receive my charges. I speak of that because our conversation referred to that.

Mr. Evarts—The conversation speaks for itself.

NOT A GOOD TIME TO BRING THE CHARGES BEFORE THE CHURCH.

Witness—And Mr. Beecher came toward me and told me he had received my letter, that he was glad to hear from me, and that he thought I was taking the right course, but, he said, "This is not a good time to bring this matter before the church; many members of our church are going into the country soon, and it would be better to postpone the matter, but if you will put it off till Fall I will then unite with you in having a thorough investigation;" I told Mr. Beecher that I was opposed to any delay in the matter; that I felt that action ought to be taken at once; that the scandal was doing great damage to the church, and that I should proceed in the matter at once, use every effort in my power—I think those are the words I used—to bring this matter to an issue with Mr. Tilton; Mr. Beecher said to me, "If you do that, Sir, you will act contrary to my wishes;" our conversation was interrupted at that time by Mr. Charles Duncan, who came to the door and said that the Examining Committee wished to see us.

Q.—Whom did he address? A.—He addressed Mr. Beecher and myself; Mr. Beecher said, "To see me, Mr. Duncan?" Mr. Duncan said, "Yourself and Brother West;" Mr. Beecher replied, "I have nothing to say to the committee;" Mr. Duncan said, "Brother West has a matter to lay before them;" Mr. Beecher then turned again to me and said, "Brother West knows very well what my wishes in this matter are;" I told Mr. Beecher that I was sorry to act contrary to his wishes, but that I was compelled to do it by a sense of duty; I followed Mr. Duncan and went into the committee's room.

Q.—When Mr. Beecher made that last reply to you, what was his tone and demeanor? A.—His tone was angry and threatening.

Q.—You have stated that you went up stairs before the committee? A.—I did.

Q.—Mr. Beecher go with you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you lay the charges before the committee when you went up there? A.—I did.

Q.—And are these the charges that you placed before them? A.—These are not the charges I brought before them that evening; these are the amended charges.

Q.—Where are the charges you laid before the committee that evening? A.—I have them in my pocket, I think.

Q.—Just produce them, please. (The witness did as requested.)

Q.—Just take a pencil and mark in red the charges that were placed before the committee that evening? A.—To write that in the margin.

Q.—No; just encircle or surround the part with red pencil? (The witness did as requested.)

Q.—Having marked part of this paper in red, I ask you when the balance of it was added? A.—It was not added; the remainder of the paper contains charges against another person.

The Court—Any connection with Mr. Tilton?

Witness—Not any connection.

Q.—What knowledge had Mr. Beecher of these charges which you have just marked in this paper, before you presented them to the committee? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that I intended to lay the charges before the committee; I told him the substance of the charges.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—He did not read them.

Witness—No, Sir, he did not read them.

Mr. Fullerton read as follows:

MR. WEST'S CHARGES.

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1873.

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: Impelled by a sense of duty as a member of this church, I hereby make before you the following charges and requests:

First—I charge Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, with having, at various times and to different persons accused the Pastor of this church of conduct derogatory to his Christian integrity, and injurious to the reputation of this church, and I request that the said Theodore Tilton be summoned to appear before this committee, and in case of failure on his part to retract said accusations, or to prove them to be true, to show cause why he should not be expelled from membership with this church. I name as witnesses who will testify in support of the above charge: Rev. E. L. L. Taylor, D. D., No. 150 Nassau street, New-York; Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., No. 66 Hanson place, Brooklyn, and Rev. —— Fulton, D. D., and Andrew Bradshaw, No. 485 Henry street.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Were these charges afterward amended? A.—They were; the committee returned them to me, and requested me to amend them by adding certain specifications.

Q.—Look at this paper [showing it] and see whether it contains the amended charges? A.—It does, down to a certain point.

Mr. Morris—Indicate it with a pencil.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Shearman)—Mr. Shearman, have you any objections to his indicating it?

Mr. Shearman—Oh, no.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Mark it in blue.

Witness—That is not the whole of the charges as they were finally accepted; there are only two specifications there.

Mr. Beach—I do not know as we want them.

Mr. Fullerton—These are not the charges that were finally accepted by the committee?

A.—These were approved at the time, with certain specifications afterward added and accepted.

Mr. Fullerton—I put this in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We have not seen the connection of Mr. Beecher with this yet.

Mr. Fullerton—Does that paper contain the third specification?

Mr. Shearman—But that was not put in at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Not for months afterward.

Mr. Evarts—It has not been introduced by any examination we have already had on it.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly not. (To the witness)—What knowledge had Mr. Beecher of these amended charges, without the third specification? A.—The same knowledge that he had of those that were made the evening before.

HE TOLD MR. BEECHER THE SUBSTANCE OF THE CHARGES.

Q.—What was it? A.—I told Mr. Beecher the substance of the charges.

Q.—As there contained in these amended charges? A.—In those amended charges, and not with the third specification.

Q.—Without the third specification? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We apprehend it is not connected yet with Mr. Beecher. The witness has said he stated the substance of the charges. The mere fact of stating them to Mr. Beecher would not entitle them to the reading of this paper. He has given no conversation concerning them on the part of Mr. Beecher, which shows the knowledge of what they were, and here was a written paper in the witness' possession, prepared with the definite purpose of being laid before the committee, and instead of being shown to Mr. Beecher, he puts it before us that he told him the substance of it. That leaves a very large region of uncertainty whether the whole written paper was brought to the notice of a person who is now sought to be affected by it.

The Court—It seems to me to be sufficient to entitle him to read it.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

THE CHARGES AS AMENDED.

BROOKLYN, July 1, 1873.

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: It must be well known to you that a great and terrible scandal has for some time past been publicly proclaimed to the great injury of the good name of our beloved Pastor and of our church, and as I believe to the great injury of the Christian cause, wherever our Pastor and our church are known.

It is generally understood that this wicked scandal has originated with and been circulated by, certain members of our own church, who charge immoral practices of the worst possible character against our Pastor. Now, to the end that justice may be done to all concerned, and that the Christian religion may be speedily relieved from the stain and reproach which this scandal seems to cast upon it, I, a member of this church, respectfully request that you immediately institute a thorough and earnest investigation as to the truth of the following charges and specifications:

First—I charge Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of our Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of this church.

Specifications.

First—In an interview between Theodore Tilton and Rev. E. L. L. Taylor, D. D., at the office of the Brooklyn *Union*, in the Spring of 1871, the said Theodore Tilton stated that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to several (seven or eight) of his mistresses every Sunday evening. Upon being rebuked by Dr. Taylor, he reiterated the charge, and said that he would make it in Mr. Beecher's presence if desired.

Witness, Rev. E. L. L. Taylor, D. D.

Second—In conversation with Mr. Andrew Bradshaw, in the latter part of November, 1873, Theodore Tilton requested Mr. Bradshaw not to repeat certain statements which had previously been made to him by Mr. Tilton, adding that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher, but that he wished to hush the scandal on Mr. Beecher's account; that Mr. Beecher was a bad man, and not a safe person to be allowed to visit the families of his church; that if this scandal ever were cleared up he (Tilton) would be the only one of the three involved who would be unhurt by it; and that he was silently suffering for Mr. Beecher's sake.

Witness, Andrew Bradshaw.

I will only add that I make these charges, not from any feeling of ill-will toward those accused, but from a sense of duty, as a member of this church and with the desire and hope that this scandal may cease and that the stain now resting upon our church may be removed.

Yours fraternally, W. F. WEST.

THE THIRD SPECIFICATION.

Q.—What, if any thing, occurred between yourself and Mr. Beecher with regard to specification third? A.—Nothing excepting that Mr. Beecher was a member of the Examining Committee, and as such that the specification was brought to him the same as before any other member of the committee.

Q.—Where did the committee meet when this specification was laid before them? A.—In the parlors of the church.

Q.—Who placed it before them? A.—I placed it before them.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher present at the meeting do you know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he present when this specification came up at any meeting? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Not to your knowledge? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know whether it ever came to Mr. Beecher's knowledge, from any conversation you had with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I now show you exhibit No. 29, consisting of the letter of Mr. Talmadge and another paper. Did you ever see these before, or either of them? A.—I never saw this particular paper.

Q.—In whose handwriting is it? A.—It is in the handwriting of Mr. Talmadge, as near as I can judge.

Q.—Both of them? A.—I should judge so, as far as I can vouch.

Q.—What office did he hold at the time? A.—Assistant Clerk of the Church, and Clerk of the Examining Committee.

Q.—Now, Sir, did this third specification form part of your charge as you placed it before the committee? A.—It did.

Mr. Evarts—I object, for the reason that it has not been brought to the notice of Mr. Beecher.

The Court—It cannot be read for that reason, but I think this question, which is very much of a formal one, can be answered.

Mr. Evarts—A single observation, your Honor. It is unimportant what it constituted, if it did not constitute any part of anything brought to Mr. Beecher's knowledge, and if the argument asserts this, that, or the other thing, concerning Mr. Beecher, it is not material unless it came to his knowledge, and there is evidence of that fact.

Mr. Fullerton—There is some evidence to show in respect to Mr. Beecher that it was brought home to his knowledge.

The Court—It may be stated now whether it was or not.

Mr. Beach—May it please your Honor, consider one thing. We have given several interviews between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher in regard to the West charges, which were made before the committee, in which these charges have been recognized by Mr. Beecher in these conversations, he being one of the Examining Committee before which they were pending. Now, Sir, it is perfectly competent, I submit to you, in that recognition of Mr. Beecher, to show what those charges were as they were finally adopted by this committee.

The Court—In all that we may well concur, and yet this third specification never actually came under his notice, and my present opinion is that this formal question may be answered, and it remains to be answered whether it had been brought to Mr. Beecher or not.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the view I took of it, your Honor, because I intend to supplement it by other evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

Q.—The question is whether this third specification formed part of the charges as you finally submitted them to the committee? A.—It did.

Q.—As near as you can tell, Mr. West, when were those amended charges placed before the committee? A.—I can give you the exact date by referring to a copy of it.

Mr. Beach—That is right.

Q.—Refer to any memorandum you have, so as to enable you to answer the question. A.—Sept. 2, 1873.

WHO COMPOSED THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—State, if you please, now, who composed that committee. A.—State who composed that committee.

Q.—At that time, yes. A.—Do you wish the names?

Q.—If you please. A.—I don't know that I can do that; there was a large number; the committee was composed of the Pastor and the assistant Pastor of the church, all the Deacons, and all the members of the committee who were elected as such.

Q.—Are you speaking now of the committee before whom you laid the amended charges? A.—Yes, Sir; I thought that was what you referred to.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it was.

Q.—Who was associate Pastor at that time? A.—S. B. Halliday.

Q.—Was any action taken by that committee that you know of? A.—The committee passed a resolution directing the Clerk to send the charges—

Mr. Fullerton—I asked you what action was taken.

The Court—The answer taken down will be simply that the committee adopted a resolution.

Mr. Fullerton—A resolution was passed by that committee on the amended charges of Mr. West.

Mr. Shearman—There is no paper to show that.

THE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—What resolution was offered and passed by the Committee in reference to the amended charges which you laid before them? A.—A resolution was passed—

Mr. Shearman—We object. It does not show Mr. Beecher was present.

The Court—That is true.

Mr. Shearman—Besides, it does not show that this witness was present.

The Court—The objection is good as to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Shearman—Besides, this gentleman is not a member of the church at this time.

Mr. Fullerton—He says he went up stairs and presented these charges.

Mr. Shearman—I beg your pardon, he did not state that. If you will excuse me, you are confounding the interview of July 1 and this interview of Sept. 2; or, if you are not, you are asking your questions in such a shape that the witness does not understand them.

Q.—What position did you take about it? Have I not asked you if you went up and presented these charges? A.—Yes, Sir; that was in September.

Q.—I asked you what action the committee took when

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON (English Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Morgan.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EMLY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

PARK THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT—Mlle. Berthe Girardin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MARKED FOR LIFE—LOST IN LONDON—Mr. S. C. France.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

Yesterday's examination of Mr. IRWIN in regard to Pacific Mail business brought out no new points of any special importance. Only it elicited the statement that Mr. JOHN ROACH was in Washington during the discussion of the subsidy question—a fact which seems to have slipped from Mr. ROACH'S memory when he was last heard from. IRWIN says, "ROACH was working with me, but not under my orders," and he adds that STOCKWELL informed him that "ROACH did everything to get the subsidy through." All parties appear to have considered this as a very natural proceeding, since "ROACH was to build the ships if the subsidy passed."

Gen. BURNSIDE, the newly-elected Senator from Rhode Island, will be a welcome addition to the Senate. He has never made any great pretensions on the score of statesmanship—indeed, as our readers will remember, he never put forward great pretensions of any kind. But he is a thoroughly honest man, and has a useful habit of taking a plain, common-sense view of public questions. If he does not make any long speeches, the people will forgive that, or perhaps be inclined to regard it as a virtue. More speeches are made now every day than anybody finds time to read. Senator BURNSIDE'S votes are always sure to be on the right side, and that is the essential point.

The effects of the "Legal-paper bill," better known as the *Register* job, passed at the last session of the Legislature, are becoming apparent. The unanimous recommendation of this measure obtained from the Judges of local courts, undoubtedly misled Gov. DIX into signing a bill which was drawn for the simple purpose of facilitating a "strike" upon the public Treasury. The presiding Judges of the courts of record of this City were charged with the designation of a "daily law journal," in which should be published the court calendars, at an annual cost of $15,000. They, of course, designated the *Register*, an obscure publication, which we suppose very few of our readers ever saw, but which calls itself the only "daily law journal" published in the City. The bill also conferred the right to publish and charge for "every notice or advertisement in legal proceedings which may be required by law to be published in one or more papers in said City or County." Not content with this sufficiently sweeping authorization, the proprietors of the *Register* seem to have set about doing a little legislation on their own account. In printing the bill as a standing notice at the head of their columns, they inserted the word "*or*" after the word "proceedings" in the above extract, and thus adroitly conferred on themselves, without the aid of Governor or Legislature, the right to publish and charge for all advertising whatever of a legal or Municipal character. The Judges seem to have fallen easily into the trap laid for them, as they reproduced the interpolated "or" in their official designation, and thus became unconscious instruments of furthering a very improper scheme. The *Register* people have not been slack to take advantage of their neatly-contrived plan, and they cannot be deprived a day too soon of both judicial and legislative warrant for further efforts in this direction.

English opera is very seldom successful in this City, or perhaps anywhere else, nowadays. But Miss KELLOGG is so popular, and so well deserves the support of the public, that it can only be owing to bad management if her performances are not witnessed by crowded houses during her brief season. It is, however, always a mistake not to keep faith with the public; and the incident which occurred on Tuesday night has already brought us numerous complaints—and by the bye, we do not see why our correspondents should not have addressed them at once to the management of the company. A certain opera was announced; people bought their tickets, and at the last moment a notice was posted in the house stating that in "consequence of the sickness of Mr. CASTLE," the opera had been changed—and changed to one of the most hackneyed in the whole range of opera. This announcement might just as well have been advertised in the morning papers, for Mr. CASTLE had been unwell for several days; and at the very least it ought to have been sent to the evening papers. There was no excuse for dragging people from their homes on a bitter Winter's night under false pretenses. These may appear little things to some managers, but it is not a little thing to break faith with the public; and we fear that Miss KELLOGG will suffer in consequence of the stupidity of her agents. At present, "English opera" has been confined to the works of VERDI, FLOTOW, and GOUNOD.

A dispatch from Havana says that GARCIA, the speculator in MURILLO'S works, as we suppose we must now call him, has been released by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. There has been a good deal of gossip about this man's being "kidnapped" in New-York and sent to Havana by the representatives of the Spanish Government. He went willingly to Cuba, it is said, and his immediate discharge would indicate that nothing has been found against him. Altogether this has been a curious case, and it is a pity that, although Mr. SCHAUS' intelligent activity gave the stolen Murillo back to Spain, the thief is now likely to escape detection.

Those who are inclined to believe that the Carlists do not intend to make trouble for Spain will be at a loss to explain why those active rebels recently fired on a British vessel loaded with telegraph cables, off the Biscayan coast. The insult to a foreign flag may possibly be treated with the silent contempt which it merits; but Carlists cannot go on forever, indiscriminately making war on German and English vessels, without getting into serious difficulties. The Spanish royal troops are massing, preparatory to a final campaign of extermination against such of the Carlists as remain rebellious; and everything leads to the belief that there will be no such thing as tranquillity "beyond the Pyrenees" for some time to come.

The present Assembly seems to be incapable of original effort even in the direction of legislative "strikes." There was yesterday introduced by Mr. KEENAN the duplicate of a bill which caused a little flutter a year or two ago in the jewelry trade. It threatens the appointment of three inspectors of the quality of gold and silver in every county in the State—fancy jewelry inspectors in Lewis, Warren, or Monroe!—for the purpose of placing what is known in England as "hall marks" upon our ornaments and plate. By consulting Article V., section 8, of the Constitution, the ingenious Mr. KEENAN might have saved himself the trouble of introducing this bill; but the Democratic members of Assembly have evidently not got beyond Article III. yet.

It is satisfactory to know that the Treasury Department has taken steps for criminal proceedings against all the persons involved in the Sugg Fort claim. As the case is presented by the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. R. R. BUTLER, a member of Congress, and several important accounting officers having to do with Army business, are open to suspicion of conniving in a fraudulent claim of the most disgraceful character. The House has not moved in the matter, why we do not know. But it is certain that neither the country nor the Republican Party could be more effectually served than by the exposure and punishment of any Republican guilty of such offenses as are officially alleged against Mr. BUTLER.

We are disappointed in the tone of Mr. THURMAN'S speech yesterday on the Louisiana question, and in the strength of the position which he has chosen. The Senator from Ohio has hitherto enjoyed a reputation for candor and moderation, as well as for political acumen, which his address yesterday does not sustain. He indulged in unlimited denunciation of the Republican Administration, throwing about epithets with far more energy than impartiality or accuracy. Surely the Senator does not expect to persuade the American people that the President is worse than the worst of "despots," and that Gen. SHERIDAN is only a modern "Persian satrap"? Nor can we think that he will make any capital for his party by ignoring entirely the action of the Democrats in the Louisiana Assembly in calling Gen. DE TROBRIAND to their aid. Still less can he afford to defend, without qualification, the legality and propriety of the Democratic tactics in seizing the organization of the House. It was to have been hoped that Mr. THURMAN would have the courage and good judgment to decline to take part in the partisan clamor which his fellow-Democrats have been indulging in, and to treat this very important question as a Senator of the United States. He did not do so, however, and the result is that his speech, like most of those which have preceded it, has contributed absolutely nothing to the solution of the vexed problem with which it assumed to deal. Mr. CONKLING will be the next one to speak on the subject.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House of Representatives has at last reached the point which has been anticipated from the opening of the session, where the tedious war over the Civil Rights bill is renewed. Yesterday Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the substitute which the committee had reported for the Senate bill. It will be remembered that this bill differs very materially from the one which passed the Senate. That was very brief and sweeping; this is elaborate and much more guarded. That declared the equal right of negroes to the use of all cemeteries, or other benevolent institutions or public schools, supported in whole or in part at public expense, or "by endowment for public use;" the present bill omits cemeteries, and also "public institutions of benevolence," unless "supported in whole or in part by general taxation," and provides, as to schools, that the maintenance of separate schools, "giving equal educational advantages in all respects," shall be a sufficient compliance with the law.

The attitude of the Republican Party, as well as that of the Democratic Party, toward this measure is peculiar. Neither seems to us to be marked by very good sense. The Republicans are determined that the bill shall be forced to a direct vote, and there may be a majority for it in the House when such a vote is reached. The Democrats are equally determined that no vote shall be reached, and they are endeavoring to carry out that purpose by every dilatory motion of which the forms of the House permit. We cannot perceive the necessity or the desirability of the passage of the bill. We do not believe that it is possible to administer its provisions effectively in any community where public opinion is strongly opposed to it, and we are convinced that any resolute attempt to enforce it would bring incalculable annoyance upon the class for whose benefit the bill is intended. It is, moreover, a bill of doubtful constitutionality. It may, indeed, be decided to be within the scope of the powers of Congress; but it is an unusual, and, for that matter, an unprecedented, use of those powers, and as such should be avoided unless there is a very clear need of it, which we do not believe that there is. We suppose that it will not be denied that the passage of the bill is regarded by many Republicans as a political necessity, and that it is pressed to some extent on that ground. It seems very clear to us that from the standpoint of party policy the measure is a mistake. The utmost it could do would be to preserve the adherence of the colored voters in something like the same degree that has hitherto been obtained. But that unanimity, especially if secured by such means, costs more than it comes to. It makes any considerable reinforcement of the Republican party from among the whites of the South a moral impossibility, and without such reinforcement the party is doomed to lose the Southern States which it already holds. The passage of the bill, therefore, can at best only retain strength, which will not prevent defeat, and cut off strength that is essential to victory.

If this act were necessary to secure and were likely to secure essential rights to the negroes, it would be the duty of the party to pass it at all hazards and at any cost, trusting results to the instructed conscience of the people; but, so far is this from being the case, it is an open question whether the bill will not do more harm than good to the negroes. It will certainly be of far less advantage to them than would be the existence of a strong, growing, healthy Southern Republican Party, such as that of which Vice President WILSON pointed out the possibility the other day. In view of these facts, the prolonged contest which the Republican Representatives entered on yesterday, and in which they showed so much fortitude and determination, seems to us an expenditure of time and strength which is not likely to be repaid.

On the other hand, however, the conduct of the Democrats is without the shadow of justification. It has no basis, so far as we can perceive, of principle or of intelligent policy. The Democratic leaders have made up their minds to block all public business in order to prevent the consideration of this bill. Technically they have a right to do this, and it is a credit to Speaker BLAINE'S rigorous impartiality that he yesterday maintained this technical right against his own party with unfailing strictness. But though the technical right may exist, it is an obvious violation of the principle of representative government, when a minority is able to overrule a majority. Rules of procedure which permit this result simply fail of the purpose for which they were established, which necessarily is to facilitate and not to interfere with legitimate business. If the bill is, as the Democrats assert, an unconstitutional one, let the majority pass it, and take the responsibility, especially as the bill itself provides that all cases under it shall be "reviewable by the Supreme Court," without regard to the amount involved. Unfortunately, however, the question has been merged in a bitter and obstinate struggle, which is likely to prejudice the larger interests of the country, without any advantage to either party.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

What was intended to be a mere informal conference of half a dozen subscribers to the Rapid-transit Fund assumed the dimensions of a large business meeting, attended by some forty gentlemen, representing the Financial, the Commercial, and the Real Estate interests of the City. The only notice given of the meeting was in the form of a brief intimation published in the columns of THE TIMES on Tuesday morning. Yet it proved sufficient to bring together two score of active business men at the busiest hour of the day, to give practical shape to a series of suggestions, and to prosecute a system of subscription whose discussion in these columns is hardly more than a week old. No better testimony could have been given to the aptness of the suggestions of Mr. DRAKE and our other correspondents, to the appreciative character of the public to which THE TIMES carried these suggestions, or to the vital importance of the subject to which they refer.

The meeting being composed of business men, took hold of the subject in a business-like way. Mr. DRAKE showed very clearly that in a movement like this there should be no distinction made between the interests of up town and down town. In fact, he maintained that of the two, down-town property-owners had more at stake in the matter than those who were waiting for the steady advance of business and population to the upper part of the island. The interest of every business man, whether resident in the City or not, lies obviously on the side of affording the needed relief to the commercial facilities of the port which would be afforded by a rapid-transit road on a comprehensive plan. Mr. THURBER'S letter contained a very good suggestion in regard to leaving the details of the plan to be settled, and its working to be carried out, by a commission composed of the Presidents of the leading commercial associations, some prominent representatives of the real estate interest, and of the Mayor of the City.

It is undoubtedly the surest way to stimulate subscriptions to place at the head of the scheme the names of some of our best-known and most public-spirited citizens. But in addition to this, there must be energetic individual effort. Mr. CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, of New-Rochelle, gave a practical exemplification of how far this could be carried by undertaking, in addition to his own subscription, to find one hundred of his neighbors who would put their names down for one thousand dollars apiece. Are there not fifty men in this community who can thus guarantee, either out of their own pockets or as a result of their own exertions, one hundred thousand dollars each? It would be perfectly easy to name twice fifty who are abundantly able, whether willing or not, to do so. But the fact that fifty such offers as that of Mr. ROOSEVELT would give all the preliminary capital needed for the most ambitious scheme that could be devised, and a good deal more than is generally thought necessary to insure the success of the project, shows to what a simple and practical basis the common sense of a few men of business has suddenly reduced the interminable discussion about rapid transit.

The proceedings necessary to lift the scheme into the foremost place among our public enterprises ought to be, and doubtless will be, taken promptly. A committee will be appointed to-day to take steps for calling a preliminary meeting of a formal and general character, in order to give the movement a more comprehensive scope, and a clearly-defined purpose. Meanwhile, the pioneers of the project have rightly disclaimed all connection with or interest in any previously existing rapid-transit organization. From the start the project has received that thoroughly popular character which is its surest guarantee of success, and which cannot be too steadfastly preserved in all its future stages. Unless we greatly mistake the significance of yesterday's gathering, it marks the beginning of the end of New-York's troubles on the score of rapid transit, and is the earnest of a new epoch of commercial development and growth of population for the City, whose waning enterprise was beginning to inspire new hope in its younger rivals.

WHAT WILL SHE DO WITH IT?

There is at present stored in this City for safe-keeping—we need not say where—a diamond necklace of such splendor and value that it would be worthy of public notice, even were it not on other considerations. It is a double necklace, and each of these consists of three rows of diamonds, any one of which any lady might with pleasure see upon her finger. But in each necklace, both inner and outer, there is, at intervals of about an inch and a half, a large diamond, so large that no lady could wear it on her finger, and of a size that very few of the fair venture—even if they can afford—to wear as solitaire ear-rings. In the middle of the inner necklace is a stone of great size, the worth of which must be fully ten thousand dollars, and from the outer one depend seven pear-shaped stones of very unusual size, the middle one, which hangs just below the large one of the inner necklace, being of even greater size and value than that. The necklace is not alone. It is accompanied by ear-rings of corresponding value and design—a union of round stones above with pear-shaped pendants below, all within borders of smaller stones—which, however, are small only by comparison with the great ones to which they are satellites. This magnificent decoration, the value of which cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which, if all the stones were of the very first water, would command more nearly two hundred thousand, is merely an addition to the long list of rich presents received by Miss SHERMAN on her marriage. It is a compliment from the Khédive of Egypt to the soldier who made the great march to the sea.

We believe that Gen. SHERMAN could not accept this present; but his daughter, as she holds no office of profit or trust under the United States, may do so, although the fact that her husband is in the Federal service might, at least on some old-fashioned grounds, be held to preclude her from receiving such a very valuable gift from a foreign potentate. But apart from this consideration, the question presents itself, What will she do with it? What does any lady, who does not wear a crown, or at least a coronet, when she is in full dress, do with such a stupendous ornament as this? She may keep it locked up, and on proper and rare occasions feast her eyes by looking at it, or provoke the envy of her dearest friends by exhibiting it to them. But think of the anxiety accompanying such a possession! A guard ought to be set over it night and day. As to wearing it, the owner would, if she had any taste or sense of congruity, be utterly at a loss to find any good reason for so doing. We have no occasions here when such ornaments are in place. Even in Europe they are worn very rarely—only on state occasions or at some very grand festivity. The notion that the noble women—the "female Markisses," and such like—of the Old World go about blazing with diamonds, even in the evening, is as absurd and unfounded as the belief formerly entertained that Kings and Queens wore their crowns as other people wore hats. Diamonds or jewels of any kind, except a modest brooch, a seal ring, or something of the kind, are scarcely ever seen upon ladies of rank in Europe, except on full dress occasions, and then they wear not a great deal, although what they do wear is apt to be of the very highest value and quality of its kind. But diamonds or fine jewels of any kind on other occasions would be regarded among such people as evidences of bad taste, and even of inferior breeding.

It is undoubtedly true that much of the European misapprehension of the genuine American character—that, for instance, which comes of long New-England, or Knickerbocker, or Southern descent—is produced by traveling Americans who have suddenly acquired wealth, who have not had the advantage of the best training at home, and who suppose that to produce a good impression and get among the best people they must make a display of their possessions. This duty is committed to the ladies of the party, and by them, it must be confessed, it is generally performed with a thoroughness and a dash which are quite startling. The diamonds in which they are occasionally seen at *tables d'hôte*, even in the morning, actually frighten some of the very people upon whom they are seeking to make a favorable impression. They would be astonished to learn that the rather dowdy-looking person in a somewhat dingy wrapper, whom they passed in the corridor, was the wife of one nobleman and the descendant of a coroneted line of ancestors. This new diamond necklace may be very pretty to look at; but the young lady who has received it ought not to be trusted out with it unless she is accompanied by two or three sharp policemen in plain clothes and well-armed.

GRATITUDE.

Gratitude, as we all know, is one of the qualities which we meet with most frequently in the world. Almost every man possesses it, and is sure to bring it into exercise whenever there is the least reason or occasion for it. When we do a good turn for another, are we not certain of being gratefully remembered? Is not our friend whom we have helped certain to do us a good turn in response, if he can possibly find an opportunity?

Here is an instance of the cheerful alacrity with which men show their gratitude for acts of kindness. It is to the part of the following extract which we have underlined that we desire to call the reader's momentary attention:

"Then, again, in his last annual Message there are traces of disappointment—signs that even Mr. GRANT'S great spirit has been wounded. For instance, if he had set his heart on any one thing, everybody knows it was to reform the civil service. So determined was he to achieve this great work that his fertile mind even conceived the brilliant stratagem of making the civil service *as corrupt and inefficient as possible*, in order, as everybody can see, to make the work of reformation more conspicuous, and to unite the people with him in it. Hence CASEY *and Tom Murphy and* SHEPHERD and SIMMONS, not to speak of dozens or perhaps hundreds of smaller lights of the same *Jack-o'-Lantern kind.*"

This appeared in a certain morning paper of yesterday. There is a little story connected with it—very short, and one quite familiar to all who know human nature. A few years ago the writer of the above quotation was placed in very unhappy circumstances. He had been discharged from his employment, not merely at a critical time in his life—not merely when his bread depended on his employment—but in disgrace. There was a stain upon his character which most of us, however poor or miserable we may be, would rather die—die starved, as the poor "Man Monkey" did the other day—than incur. He was not dismissed on the ground of ill-health, or incompetency to perform his duties, or through some quarrel or accident, but for being a *thief*.

But he was thought to be a man of some abilities, and when he soon afterward tried to start in business on his own account, several persons were found willing to extend a friendly hand to him. Among them, the kindest and readiest was the much-abused THOMAS MURPHY—the "TOM MURPHY," the "corruptionist," the "Jack-o'-Lantern" of the above paragraph. He went about asking people to help the man who was suffering the bitter penalties of his own misconduct. He subscribed six thousand dollars of his own money toward the project which was to set the poor wretch on his feet again. The undertaking begun, and ended almost as soon as begun. It was, in fact, quite hopeless from the start. After a little while the money was all spent; and if the person for whom it was raised did not seem quite so out-at-elbows as before, it is needless to say that Mr. MURPHY never saw a cent of his six thousand dollars again. But we have heard that the creditors of his *protégé* are constantly suing him for more money; and the *protégé* himself is full of gratitude—as witness the paragraph quoted above.

The man whom Mr. MURPHY thus raised from destitution now assails him as an instrument of corruption, and makes his name a synonym for dishonesty. It is not a new sight to see; but is it a pleasant one? Who would not rather be "TOM MURPHY" than his assailant in such a case as this?

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

We are not quite certain whether ex-President JOHNSON will be flattered or annoyed by the popular satisfaction with which his election to the United States Senate is sure to be hailed. He ought to be glad to know that the people have implicit faith in his honesty. He may be wounded to find that even his political friends expect that he will import into the Senate an element of fun. Not that he is a jester or a buffoon. He can never be funny, as Senator NYE was; nor is he witty, like Representative COX. But his portentous solemnity, his steadfast and dogmatic earnestness, are cause of fun, just as the late Artemus Ward, laboriously struggling with the intricacy of an apparent mental obfuscation, was a monument of gravity, though everybody else roared with laughter. Nine people out of ten, when they heard, the other night, that "ANDY" JOHNSON was elected to the Senate, said, "Now he will make things lively." When he was President of the United States, and passed through a vast variety of phases of political opinion, he moved with a comet-like speed that resembled nothing so much as his own sudden rise through all grades of political preferment, from Alderman of his native village, to the chief magistracy of the great Republic. In the space of a few months he outgrew the party which had elected him Vice President; in another quarter of a year he had distanced the conservative Republicans, who believed in a conciliatory policy toward the conquered South; and before his term was half over, he stood almost alone. Deserted by his early friends, and jeered at from afar by old and new enemies, he was a solitary figure, seldom quiet and always interesting. When he was sworn into office as Vice President, he interpolated after the phrases of the iron-clad oath as administered by Secretary FORNEY, such declarations as "I can say that with perfect propriety." When he was serenaded at the White House he called his critics "dead ducks," and hurled out his derision of all politicians, great and small.

It was this quality of unexpectedness that always made President JOHNSON, with all his willfulness, an interesting figure. Wrong-headed and pragmatic he might be, dull never. He never countenanced fraud nor winked at any form of corruption. When there was, on a certain occasion, a little misunderstanding between JOHNSON, SEWARD, and GRANT, people declined to settle the question of veracity; but President JOHNSON did not get the worst of the dispute. So, when the ex-Alderman of his native village, and ex-President of the United States, retired to Tennessee, and the rumble of his thunder died away in the distance, some sentiments of popular regret went with him. He had had a great chance at fame and had just missed it. He had been often very disagreeable, but never artificial or deceptive; and when people looked back at his stormy administration, resting from their laborious laughter and anxious watch, they sincerely regretted that, in the midst of his nation-defying heroism, consideration had not, "like an angel, come and whipped the offending Adam out of him." To be sure, the Republic was too lately out of the woe and lamentation of an exhaustive war to be in humor for the solemn fun of the White House. And when the ever memorable "swinging round the circle" began, people wondered if the National Executive was to present to the astonished world a kind of political circus. But with the easy-going magnanimity of a republic, all that is forgiven now, and we chiefly remember the few good traits of the ex-President.

Perhaps some people may think that age has withered or custom staled the infinite variety of "ANDY" JOHNSON. Six years of seclusion in a Tennessee village might chasten a more turbulent spirit than his. But doubters may be reassured. In the wild din of the jollification which followed JOHNSON'S election we recognize the somewhat aggressive voice of our ex-President. We can imagine with what enjoyment he related his reminiscences of 1866, when, as he says, he "sent that little man SHERIDAN into the Department of the Missouri," or "ordered GRANT" to do certain things. He says he has no personal fights to take into the Senate; he will serve the people in the future as he has in the past. Exactly—"as he has in the past." There spake the soul of honest, redoubtable "ANDY" JOHNSON. We have no fears that he will go back to Washington an infirm giant, a limping Ajax. He will say just what he thinks, and he has not been so long brooding over his interminable struggles with Congress without getting ready to say something worth hearing. The whirligig of time has brought about a strange revenge; and, for our part, we shall be glad to see ANDREW JOHNSON once more in public life, secure, as we are, in the belief that he can do no mischief, and that he intends none.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss Kellogg last evening sang *Marguerite* in Gounod's "Faust," the recital being the third of the series now prosperously progressing at the Academy of Music. Few personations are better known to the public than Miss Kellogg's view of the character, for the lady was, we believe, the first *Marguerite* in America. Her *création* was for a long while regarded as a remarkable effort, and it is still to be commended for its simplicity and grace as a dramatic picture, and for its correctness and elegance as a lyric performance. At present it is impossible to avoid a comparison between Miss Kellogg's *Marguerite* and the two perfectly distinct, and withal perfectly consistent and highly but truthfully colored pictures of the personage by Mesdames Nilsson and Lucca. The American songstress suffers by the parallel; she has neither the magnetism nor the voice nor the powerful dramatic impulses of either of the foreign artists, and her *Marguerite*, if placed beside theirs, at once falls into the second rank. As English opera addresses itself to a special class of theatre-goers, it is possible, however, that by many spectators no comparisons are drawn. The case, we may add, is one in which it may with propriety be observed that where ignorance is bliss it were folly to be wise. Vocally, Miss Kellogg's work is unexceptionable, and, histrionically, her *Marguerite* denotes more sensibility than any rôle she assumes, and has the excellences of an unusually thoughtful and studied representation. Its best liked points need but a brief reference; they are, as formerly, the "jewel scene" and the subsequent duet, the ecstatic verses suggested by the discovery of the casket offering particularly convincing proof, if such were needed, of the brilliancy and purity of Miss Kellogg's method. We were not pleased with the church scene, in which Mme. Lucca made an inefficeable impression, and to which Miss Kellogg's physique is unequal. The *Faust* of the night was Mr. Maas, who acquits himself respectably of all his tasks; the *Mephisto* was Mr. Peakes, who ought not to spoil a really clever imitation of his betters by such Punch and Judy laughter and contortions as accompanied the close of the serenade; *Valentine* found an efficient and most gifted performer in Mr. Carleton, and *Siebel* was acceptably rendered by Miss Beaumont. This evening "Ernani" is to be given in Brooklyn, and to-morrow "Mignon" will be the opera in this City.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mrs. Rousby, who has for some days suffered from sore throat, became so ill yesterday that it was deemed advisable that she should have an evening's repose; there was, consequently, no performance at the Lyceum. To-night Mrs. Rousby will, it is hoped, be able to reappear. It should not be forgotten that the run of "'Twixt Axe and Crown" ends with the present week....As "Giroflé-Girofla" is almost ready for performance, the last nights of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" are now announced at the Park Theatre. We observe that the matinée prices have been reduced....Among the numerous novelties at the Olympic this week is noticeable a laughable burlesque on Mr. Boucicault's drama. The piece is called "The Shock-Raun." Messrs. Sol Smith Russell, Gus Williams, and Alexander Davis are still at the Olympic...."Jack Harkaway Afloat and Ashore" is the play at Wood's Museum every evening this week. It was represented some time ago at Wood's, and its incidents and characters—the most important rôle being filled by Mr. Hernandez Foster, the "star" of the hour—are capitally contrived to attract and delight the regular frequenters of the house.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

EX-GOV. RANDOLPH ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR—NO ACTION ON THE STATE OFFICERS—EX-GOV. PARKER MADE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, AND MANNING M. KNAPP SUPREME COURT JUDGE—A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE SUSTAINED, AND A MOTION MADE TO OUST HIM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875.

The joint Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature formally elected ex-Gov. Randolph to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. John P. Stockton, to-day. At noon the Senate gathered in the Assembly Chamber, and Speaker Vanderbilt having called the Houses to order, nominated Hon. John W. Taylor, President of the Senate, as chairman of the joint meeting. When Mr. Taylor had taken the chair, the journals of the respective Houses, showing the ballot of each for United States Senator, were read. Mr. Taylor announced that the Senate having agreed upon Hon. George M. Robeson, and the House upon ex-Gov. Randolph, the disagreement necessitated the meeting of the two Houses in joint session to make a choice. Senator Abbett, from Hudson, offered a resolution that the joint meeting proceed to elect a Senator, as required by the act of Congress. The roll was called, and ex-Gov. Randolph received 49 votes, and Hon. George M. Robeson 31 votes; and Senator Taylor declared Theodore F. Randolph elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years from March 4, next. On motion of Senator Abbett the Clerk of the joint meeting was directed to certify the election to the Governor of the State, and on motion of Senator Hopkins, the meeting rose and the Senate retired.

The fact that the Democratic majority did not insist upon the Senate remaining to ballot for the Democratic nominees for State officers elicited considerable comment. The Senators had peremptorily refused before the meeting was held to be detained to vote for anything except the United States Senator, and it was probably owing to this determined stand that no effort was made to hold them. It is suggested that some kind of a compromise has been effected, but it is likely that it will be a difficult matter for the House to get the Senate into joint meeting again except for a specific purpose.

The Senate held a short executive session this morning. Gov. Bedle sent to the body for confirmation the name of ex-Gov. Joel Parker for the position of Attorney General of the State. Immediately upon receiving the nomination the Senate confirmed it without objection. The Senate also acted upon the nomination by the Governor a few days ago of Manning M. Knapp, of Bergen County, as his successor on the Supreme Court Bench. The Judiciary Committee, to whom the nomination had been referred, reported favorably upon it this morning, and the Senate confirmed it. Mr. Knapp, the new Supreme Court Judge, is the leader of the Bergen County Bar. His practice lay mostly in the Supreme Court, and was very large. He is a man of about forty-five years, and is very highly esteemed among the members of the Bar throughout the State.

It is said that ex-Gov. Parker is to remove to Jersey City and go into the practice of the law there. It is also said that Gov. Bedle has some intention of opening a law office in Jersey City.

In the House, this afternoon, the committee appointed to investigate the charge of office-brokerage preferred against John W. Carpenter, the Clerk of the House, reported. They say that they find from the evidence that the following state of facts existed: Carpenter, before the organization of the House, while he was seeking the clerkship, combined with Charles Y. Bamford and Stephen H. Sayre to secure his election, the understanding being that if they would induce their friends in the Democratic caucus to work for him, [Carpenter,] he would, if elected, appoint one of them to the position of Journal Clerk, and the other to that of Assistant Journal Clerk. These offices are generally caucused; but another of the purposes of the combination was to induce the caucus to let Mr. Carpenter make the appointments, so that he could carry out his arrangements with Bamford and Sayre. Having been elected Clerk of the House, Carpenter refused, as the committee say, to keep faith with either Bamford or Sayre. He represented that the pressure upon him was so great for other gentlemen that he could not appoint either. The committee find that no such pressure existed at all, and that, in the face of it, Carpenter did afterward agree to appoint one of the gentlemen named to the coveted place. He did not care which of the two it was, and suggested that they draw lots to decide it. The man who drew the long slip should be Journal Clerk, and the successful candidate should give to the other his note for $500, which Carpenter would indorse. Bamford drew the long slip, and made his note to Carpenter for $500, and Carpenter indorsed it to Sayre. The committee find that after Carpenter had passed the note, he and his friends made strong efforts to stop its negotiation, and appointed a third man to the Journal Clerkship, thus a second time breaking faith with Bamford. The committee find that such a combination as the report describes is against sound policy and public morals; that the note transaction betrayed a spirit of barter and trade in public offices that cannot be too strongly condemned; and denounced the precedent which would be established if the matter were passed over lightly. The transaction was, the committee report, wholly disreputable, and nothing remained for the House but to condemn in the most signal and emphatic manner so reprehensible an abuse of its privileges. The committee think that a mere censure is not such a condemnation as the gravity of the offense demands, and conclude their report with a resolution declaring the position of Clerk of the House vacant.

Mr. Rabe moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present. Several Democratic members said that they wanted to examine the evidence, and the motion to lay on the table was carried, the Democrats all voting for it and the Republicans against it.

CAUCUS ON THE CARPENTER AFFAIR—EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THE TESTIMONY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Democratic members of the House of Assembly held a caucus this evening to agree upon some course of action concerning the report of the Investigating Committee in the case of Carpenter, the Clerk, who is charged with office-brokerage. The caucus lasted three hours and much excitement prevailed during the debate. The members are very reticent regarding the final action taken, but it is understood that they sustained the report, and concurred in the resolution offered in the House this afternoon declaring Carpenter's office vacant. Hints are very broadly thrown out by those cognizant of all the circumstances, that the bottom of the scandal has not yet been reached, and the opposition to the publication of the testimony is very strong. Speaker Vanderbilt is said to have protested against making the testimony public in a recent caucus, because it would implicate others in authority. One of the members declares it his intention to demand that all the testimony be read to-morrow.

A PLEA FOR THE WORTHY POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Twenty or more needy families are looking to me for a helping hand, till Spring brings work and warmth. Some of them, in my extremity, I directed to "The Society for the Improvement of the Poor;" but, alas! beyond a little red tape, which, by the way, is as poor a substitute for bread as a stone, a worthy family with a crippled child was on a Winter evening set out on the icy sidewalk! They were refused, because, forsooth, the merciful visitor reported they were not in need! The papers relating to this case are in my hands, and can be inspected by "all whom it may concern." Others have gone to the "Guild" for bread to feed fasting children. They continued the fast! Two wealthy congregations were applied to; the beloved Pastor of one

PACIFIC MAIL.

IRWIN AGAIN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

NO NEW STATEMENTS, BUT SOME POINTS MADE CLEAR—JOHN ROACH'S AGREEMENT WITH STOCKWELL TO BUILD THE SHIPS IF THE APPLICATION FOR THE SUBSIDY WAS SUCCESSFUL—EVIDENCE THAT ROACH WAS WORKING FOR THE SUBSIDY—THE QUESTION OF CORRUPTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—DON PIATT'S $5,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Irwin was further examined to-day by the Committee on Ways and Means, but he made no new statements, though two or three points in the case were brought out somewhat more clearly than heretofore. Irwin states positively that John Roach was working for the subsidy, and that Stockwell and Roach had an agreement that the latter should build the ships in case the application for the additional subsidy succeeded. Roach has denied that he was in Washington at all during the subsidy legislation; but Irwin's statement to the contrary is abundantly supported. Mr. Sheldon, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was then on the Committee on Commerce, and remembers the appearance of Roach before that committee at that time. Irwin swears that all the money expended for the subsidy was represented in the compromise with Stockwell, and this statement, if true, fixes the guilt for the subsidy expenditures upon the company as well as upon Stockwell. The committee has avoided entering upon an examination of the present affairs of the company, as their object under the resolution is to find whether members of Congress were corrupted. Irwin says he has no sufficient basis of facts for even a suspicion that any of the money was used in payment to Congressmen for their votes. He was examined as to the five thousand dollars received by Don Piatt, and certainly did not strengthen the theory that Piatt defends himself upon. His memory concerning the note and its payment is all a blank, and as he remembers so many much less important matters with great distinctness, Mr. Piatt's enemies are able to insinuate that the blankness is caused by the absence of any transaction at all. Irwin says he would not have cared if the note had never been paid. To settle this dispute, which is not a very important one, the testimony of Mr. Needy Thompson, if he can remember anything, is needed.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Richard B. Irwin was again before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day. In accordance with a request made Monday, he read a condensed account of the subsidy fund, showing he first received from Stockwell $90,000. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company alleged it gave him $50,000, but this he denied in the absence of vouchers. These two sums, in addition to $750,000, made a total of $890,000. The subsidy fund was included in the account of the settlement with Stockwell.

Mr. Burchard closely interrogated the witness regarding certain sums in his bank transactions, and the witness presented a list similar to that heretofore given to the committee, showing to whom the sums of money were paid, with $85,000 unaccounted for.

Q.—Where did you give Schumaker the draft for $275,000? A.—My impression is I gave it to him at his office in William street. I cannot do anything else but prove an alibi. It is possible I dated the draft ahead.

Q.—When you handed him the draft did you give him any instructions? A.—The answer to this question is covered in my previous testimony. I did not give him instructions.

Q.—Do you swear positively that you never paid any money to any member, employe, or officer of the House? A.—I do, with the exception of the two doorkeepers, Boyd and Hersey, whom Abert paid for me.

Witness, in answer to an interrogatory, could not tell the names of the individuals to whom checks were given on the Metropolitan Bank, of this city, or whether they were drawn by Abert on third parties; witness had met John Roach in New-York, and also in Washington, pending the subsidy; he met him in the room of the House Committee on Commerce and in the room of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; Roach was working with, but not under, the orders of, the witness, and was here on the general subject of extending commerce.

THE DONN PIATT $5,000.

Mr. Dawes asked the question whether witness had had any conversation with Donn Piatt since Mr. Abert testified he paid him $5,000.

The witness replied he had. All he remembered was he paid Piatt the money just before he left Washington and after the subsidy bill had passed the House. Piatt had said he was much embarrassed for money, and asked witness to lend him the money, Piatt saying he would pay him as soon as he could. Piatt offered him his note, which witness said was unnecessary, and that he would send Piatt the money from New-York; it had escaped his recollection that Piatt gave his note, but he saw by his indorsement that he had received it; Piatt showed witness the note as returned to him before Abert testified; Piatt asked him, "Is Abert, in his testimony, going to tell names?" Witness replied, "yes," when Piatt rejoined, "I am sorry, for my name is there;" witness thought not, but Piatt was positive it was; witness had forgotten that Abert had paid him the money, and Piatt then told him he had returned the money. Witness informed Piatt that he was certain there was no entry of the payment on his books, and therefore it was all straight, but Piatt did not think so. Witness could not say whether anybody came to him to pay the money. He only knew what appeared on the note, and from Piatt's statement before the committee his impression was the money was deposited to his credit in New-York, in his account with Musgrave & Co.

Q.—Did not your conversation with Piatt refresh your memory? A.—Do you not think you have got to the bottom of the case?

Q.—Could not one of you recall to the other the facts pertaining to the payment of the note? A.—Piatt said Neil Thompson had paid the note.

Q.—Does anything further occur to you now? A.—I do not think this is fair treatment, Mr. Dawes; it has nothing to do with the subject matter of this inquiry, and is solely for the purpose of annoying me.

Mr. Dawes—This committee will control me in putting questions, if I ask any improperly.

Witness—I do not remember anything but what I have stated.

After further interrogating the witness said he knew Neil Thompson and had had small private dealings with him, but not affecting any affairs in Washington.

Q.—Had Piatt said to you anything about the loan of money before the subsidy amendment was concurred in by the House? A.—No. I loaned him $800 previously, in March or April. This sum was paid to me by check on the National Metropolitan Bank.

By Mr. Kelley—Was the money you put into Abert's hands that of the Pacific Mail Company? A.—It had been, but it ceased to be the money of the company when it was given to me. It was for my purpose I thought proper to apply it. All the money I received became my own. In expending it I obeyed the instructions of Stockwell because I agreed to do so. I was at liberty to employ anybody I chose. The orders were given before the sum was fixed. The money was to be used in the interest of the Pacific Mail Company.

Q.—Would any refund by you be a refund to the company? A.—It would not.

Mr. Roberts next closely interrogated the witness, who said he thought he indorsed the note Piatt gave him at the date of payment, July 22, 1872, but his recollection was not clear as to the circumstances.

Q.—Cannot you give us more information on this subject? A.—I had better give you the names of my three clerks whom you can summon as witnesses. It will not cost more than $10,000 to get at the bottom of my private affairs.

Mr. Dawes reminded witness he was departing from the proper line of testimony.

Witness having been further interrogated by Mr. Roberts, said he could not recollect anything more than what he had stated; he could not say whether the note was paid in San Francisco or New-York.

Mr. Beck asked whether this note was fixed up for any specific purpose.

Witness replied it was not. It was merely an evidence of the loan of money, and he would not have cared if Piatt had not paid it.

By Mr. Dawes—Did you meet Piatt in Europe? A.—I never met him any where except in Washington, New-York, and in the army.

MR. ROACH'S PART IN PROCURING THE SUBSIDY.

The witness, in reply to Mr. Kasson's interrogatories, said that John Roach told him he had been speaking to Mr. Shellabarger on the general promotion of commerce. Witness was under the impression that he had seen Roach conversing with Senator Ramsey in the room of the Senate Post-office Committee.

Q.—Was Roach the advocate of the subsidy? A.—I am not able to say.

Q.—Did Stockwell tell you that he had an agreement with Roach? A.—He told me that Roach did everything to get the subsidy through. Roach was to build the ships of the company if this subsidy passed.

By Mr. Kasson—Have you any ill-feeling against John Roach? Have you made threats? A.—Not the slightest. I do not think I ever uttered a threat against anybody. I never asked Roach to do anything for the Subsidy bill.

Q.—Was Stockwell having engines built on the Clyde for vessels to be constructed in this country. A.—Yes, three.

By Mr. Burchard—Did Stockwell claim that Roach could influence Shellabarger's vote? A.—I ought to say that Mr. Shellabarger was openly opposed to the bill, having both spoken and voted against it.

Mr. Beck said that as Mr. Roach is not here, and Stockwell beyond the sea, there was no way of verifying their statements. They could not tell whether what Stockwell or Roach said was true.

Mr. Sheldon remarked that Mr. Shellabarger was for a general system for the improvement of commerce, but advocated no particular scheme.

Witness—That is not inconsistent with my statement.

Mr. Wood asked witness to turn to page 91 of his testimony, in December last. You put in three letters from Stockwell—have you the letter to which Stockwell referred in his own letter of Feb. 1, 1872?

Witness said he had not a copy of his letter, nor did he recollect the purport of it.

Mr. Wood—Stockwell refers to the question of subsidy.

Witness—I have no recollection of my letter to Stockwell.

Mr. Wood—What was the meaning of Stockwell's words, "The most important thing is success; I want you to leave nothing undone to secure it."

Witness—That is what he said.

Q.—You knew he wanted nothing more? A.—That covered everything.

Q.—What particular things? A.—It was coextensive with the universe.

THE QUESTION OF CORRUPTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Q.—Did it include the corruption of members of Congress? A.—I did not charge that. I thought it meant to do everything proper.

Q.—Stockwell says, "I want nothing left undone;" you employed men to help the passage of the bill through Congress; it was a direction to you? A.—I suppose by Stockwell's remark he meant that I should spend just as much money as was necessary.

Q.—Was anything left undone by you? A.—Yes; I left undone the corruption of members of Congress, but that could have been done without my knowledge; persons were employed under my direction, but I did not give them orders not to attempt to influence or corrupt members; it was not a part of my arrangement to corrupt members of Congress.

Q.—You spent nearly a million of money? A.—I did not want to speak that.

Q.—And that was to be expended to procure the passage of the bill? What was your belief how it would be spent? A.—Am I to go through the Nicene Creed?

Mr. Wood—My question is whether it is your belief that any portion of this money was to be corruptly expended? A.—I again reply I have not sufficient information on which to form an opinion. The committee have heard all the testimony, I have not.

Q.—I ask your own opinion? A.—I know nothing to justify me in saying that any portion of the money was paid to any member of Congress. Not one dollar was improperly expended according to my knowledge.

Mr. Wood called witness' attention to other parts of Mr. Stockwell's letter, when witness said the money was given to him to do what he pleased with it. It belonged to him absolutely on the passage of the bill.

Q.—And you did use all the money? A.—Yes, but I did not send back the checks to which Stockwell alludes, nor did I account to him for the expenditure of the money.

NO QUESTIONS ABOUT EXPENDITURES ASKED.

Q.—Stockwell in this letter allowed you $40,000 for your expenses; you could have thrown this into the river or put it into your own pocket? You never told any member of the Pacific Mail Company what you did with the money, and never was called upon to render an account? A.—The company up to this time never has called upon me to render an account; the company brought suit against me last September, but without asking me to pay the money back and rejecting my offer to explain; there never was a hint during the past two years that I was accountable for the money spent; Stockwell paid me, as the President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; he paid portion of the money out of his own pocket, and this would have been lost if the bill had failed.

In further response, witness said he could speak of stock operations only from notoriety; his impression was that Stockwell was short of stock at the time; Mr. Stockwell supposed the granting of the subsidy would put the stock up, and that having got it up, it would go down again; two of the officers of the company knew that money had been placed in the witness' hands, namely Messrs. Bellows and T. J. Johnson; Johnson did not know of the check for $140,000, it having been drawn by Bellows. It was impossible that the accounts of the company should be audited by a committee of three four times a year without their knowing of the subsidy expenditures. He knew that Mr. Clews recommended Messrs. Cheever and Shaw. He knew that Masterton received a check for $40,000 and applied it to the payment of a check of the witness', which passed through the bank. He had to talk with the stockholders about the subsidy money, but he knew they would go ten miles to get out of his way. The stockholders endeavored to avoid all knowledge of the fact.

DID THE DIRECTORS AVOID SEEING IRWIN?

Mr. Niblack interrupted Mr. Wood during the interrogatories, and inquired whether Mr. Wood had any right to ask a witness for his belief unless the witness was an expert.

Mr. Wood responded: This witness is an expert.

Mr. Niblack said: If he is to be questioned about his belief, I want to question him about his belief regarding the Directors of the company.

Mr. Wood resumed, asking the witness to state any facts sustaining his assertion that the Directors avoided seeing him.

Witness—I stated that I thought they would have avoided me.

Mr. Niblack—I think we are wasting time; we are after big game and not squirrels and sparrows.

Mr. Wood—The object of my question is for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Pacific Mail Company as such—its officers and Directors—consented to the use of money for the purpose of corrupting Congress. If this subsidy was corruptly obtained it should not stand an hour; but if not, Mr. Stockwell only being an outside manager, the institution should be relieved to that extent.

Mr. Niblack—The witness said the stockholders avoided him.

Mr. Wood—I am perfectly satisfied as the witness has left the question.

IRWIN REFUSING TO ACCEPT MONEY FOR WHICH HE SHOULD ACCOUNT.

The witness mentioned the name of a third officer of the company who knew of the subsidy transactions, namely, James D. Smith, of the Executive Committee. He had an interview with Smith in Broad street on the 25th or 27th of May, 1872, just before the money had been paid after the passage of the Subsidy bill through the House. He told Smith of a disagreeable interview he had had with Stockwell, and stated to him sufficient facts to find out the expenditure of the money. Stockwell said he would not pay money till an account of its expenditure was rendered. Witness told him he would not take the money on the conditions. Stockwell wanted time to consider. Witness took out his watch and said he would give him five minutes, and after this Stockwell agreed to give him the money; Witness did not object to meeting unfairly with Stockwell; witness told these things to Bellows and Smith; he did not want the money to be accounted for; no man spending money for a corporation or individual ever expected to account for it, and his agreement was that he was not to account for the money; the men engaged in procuring the subsidy never would have obtained their money without a favorable result; but the bill having passed the money was due. If the money had not been paid the proceedings would have been exposed, and this would have affected the awarding of the contract.

WAS THE SUBSIDY CORRUPTLY OBTAINED?

The witness, in response to the question, "How?" said, "with such evidence before the Postmaster General he must be a brave man to award the contract to the Pacific Mail Company.

Q.—Then we assume the subsidy was corruptly obtained? A.—You should not assume that as a fact.

Q.—You will not explain? How can I tell what Schumaker did with the money.

Mr. Foster—Did you have any understanding, verbally, or in writing, or by signs, that you were not to know of anything to be done improperly? A.—No.

Q.—Did you avoid such information? A.—I neither avoided or sought it; it was none of my business after I paid the money.

The testimony of the witness here ended, and the investigation adjourned until Friday.

IMPOSING UPON THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in this morning's issue on the substitution of "Martha" for "Maritana" at the Academy last night, were truly just, but not strong enough.

No notice was given publicly of the change, and I myself saw many buy the librettos, thinking they were getting that of "Maritana." Many that were not acquainted with the opera of "Maritana," for a long time, (at least nearly the whole of the first act,) thought they were listening to that opera, and had they known the error would have left, demanding a return of their money. This omission to give notice of the change, and the selling of the librettos without notice, smacked strongly of a desire by the management not to disappoint the treasury.

Yours, OPERA-GOER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875.

SCHOONER SUNK BY THE ICE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 27.—The schooner Robert Palmer, from Weehawken, with coal, started one of her ports while coming through the ice, and sunk near the wharf at this place in twenty-two feet of water. She is valued at $12,000; no insurance.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

TRANSACTIONS AND OPINIONS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE CHAIRMAN ON THE MODE OF SETTLING THE DIFFICULTY—THE M'ENERY COMPROMISE—KELLOGG WILLING TO SUBMIT HIS CASE TO THE DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE—IMPARTIAL COURSE OF THE COMMITTEE COMMENDED BY ALL PARTIES.

[By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Yesterday evening the Congressional committee of investigation concluded their examination into the action of the Returning Board during the recent election. As yet they have come to no conclusion as to what their report will be upon this part of the investigation, but it is generally believed by both Republicans and Democrats that they will decide that gross frauds were perpetrated by the dominant party. One of the committee stated in conversation to-night that, in his opinion, both sides were guilty of fraud. This morning the subject of intimidation was taken up, and a number of United States officers from the Red River Parishes examined. During the evening session Gen. Merrill gave his testimony.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. HOAR.

To-night Mr. Hoar, the Chairman of the committee, stated to your correspondent that he and his associates had been much impressed by the evidence elicited. From Merrill's statement it was evident that negroes in the parishes did not receive justice before the courts. It was true that these courts were presided over by Republican Judges, but that influences which their white neighbors exerted over them prevented them from acting with fairness. Touching the matter of negro outrages, Mr. Hoar intimated that in his opinion the whites should, to a great extent, be held responsible for any disturbances that had occurred. To illustrate: all the testimony taken went to prove that if some foolish negro snapped a cap at a white man, a dozen of the latter's friends would retaliate by putting a dozen balls into the negro's body, not because he had snapped the cap, but because he was black. How this condition of things was to be remedied was a problem which had cost him much thought, but none of the testimony yet taken had helped him to a solution. He had been astonished at the statements made regarding the decreased value of real estate in Louisiana. A friend upon whom he relied had informed him of cases where the revenue derived from large properties was not sufficient to pay the taxes. This was a terrible state of affairs, and should receive immediate attention. How it was to be remedied, however, was not clear. For some days past it has been common rumor here that Mr. Hoar had expressed the opinion that the only way to settle the Louisiana question was to appoint a man like Sheridan Provisional Governor of the State. Mr. Hoar says that he never made any statement of the kind referred to. On the contrary, he entertained a belief that the appointment of a Provisional Governor would do harm instead of good. He would not approve of such action on the part of the Administration. Referring to the arbitration suggestion submitted by Mr. McEnery and other gentlemen claiming to have been elected to State offices on the Democratic ticket in 1872, Mr. Hoar said that he thought it would be possible for the committee to decide upon the case in a way which would be satisfactory to all parties. The great difficulty would be to get the white masses to abide by the decision reudered. It could not be doubted, however, that they were easily led and controlled by their leaders, and if a number of representative men were to pledge themselves to sustain the committee's verdict, the people would doubtless be satisfied. The question of arbitration could not be entered into, however, until Gov. Kellogg and the other Republican State officers agreed to this way of settlement. As yet he was not aware that they had done so.

KELLOGG WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

Subsequently during a conversation with Kellogg he stated to your correspondent that he was ready at any moment to submit his case to the arbitration of the committee. He was assured, as he always had been, that a majority of the legal voters of the State had cast their ballots for him in 1872, and would gladly have the question decided by Mr. Hoar and his colleagues. If they concluded, after a full examination of the returns, that Mr. McEnery had been elected, he would at once retire and give up all claim to the Governorship of Louisiana.

The work of the committee is being prosecuted with great energy. Two sessions are held daily and many witnesses examined. Mr. Hoar hopes to conclude the investigation in ten days. He and the other gentlemen of the committee are justly praised by all parties for the impartial manner in which they conduct the examination.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—In to-day's session of the Congressional Investigating Committee the testimony of Gov. Wells was continued. In regard to the abstraction of forty or fifty affidavits filed by Conservative counsel in Natchitoches Parish, he stated that the papers from which the board made their report were taken charge of by the clerks, and that he knew nothing of the disposition made of the papers after the board had completed their sessions. In relation to the White League matter and bowie-knife outrages in Rapides Parish, he cited the case of one killing, followed by another, and intimidation from that cause; that general rumor said that two persons who had witnessed the killing, one a boy, were lacerated with bowie-knives to prevent their disclosing anything; that it was the work of the White League, and that in another parish their method of frightening the negroes was to fire brick-bats or something similar at them from cannon, and in other ways intimidating them. Touching his statement regarding an attempted assassination while at the City Hotel on Sunday, Nov. 29, he stated in substance, that on the Sunday named he was at the City Hotel eating dinner alone, but was soon joined by a friend with whom he had made an appointment and that during the meal the friend, whose name he did not give, was called hurriedly from the dining-room; finishing his meal he arose and was leaving the room when two strange men, who were sitting at the opposite table drinking wine, hurriedly arose and followed him to within a few feet of the door, when a gentleman, who with his wife and daughter were sitting near a door leading to the hall, arose and on the way out reached the door just in time to step between him (Wells) and the two men. As he walked into the hall he met his friend, who somewhat excitedly hurried him down stairs and to the pavement. He there told him that he had been called from the dining-room by one of his friends, who had stated that an attempt was to be made to assassinate him (Wells) there; that the two strangers were doubtless the assassins, and that upon inquiry it was ascertained that no one about the hotel knew them. The only thing known was that they were registered as from Memphis, Tenn. He and his friend then went to his room in Custom-house street, where the matter was talked over, and finally it was decided that he should leave the hotel and find accommodation elsewhere, which was done.

Counsel then desired the name of the friend, that he might be subpœnaed, but Mr. Wells declined giving it, stating that he had many reasons for not doing so, one of which was the injury that might result to him; but he would consult with him, and if permitted give his name.

BUSINESS PROSCRIPTION OF WITNESSES.

Counsel insisted, when the Chairman stated that he had been informed by a gentleman and prominent business man here that there were many persons in the city who had valuable information that they would be glad to place in possession of the committee; but, were they to appear as witnesses before the committee, their business would materially suffer. He cited the case of one Mr. Ogleby, who testified before the subcommittee, and for that had lost nearly all his custom. From that fact the committee would probably be deprived of much information.

Mr. Marr did not consider that any one would suffer for giving truthful evidence before the committee, and thought it would be safe to testify here as it would be in Boston. If a witness swore to an untruth there he would be condemned, and the same was the case here. There had been lots of talk about assassination, but none had been done.

Gen. Campbell thought differently. No business man could come here and testify to the truth without losing his business as well as his standing, and he would be frowned down as a public enemy, or, in other words, be ostracized.

Judge Hoar remarked that he did not wish it understood that the party who imparted information to the committee gave it as his own experience, but that it was the general expression made by him.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. T. C. ANDERSON.

Gov. Wells having left the stand, Gen. T. C. Anderson was sworn, and recited his political history. He said he was a member of the Returning Board, and generally affirmed statements made by Gov. Wells. He emphatically denied the assertion imputed to him by Mr. Zacharie, who he knew would correct the statement when he refreshed his memory, stating that it was not true that he had asserted that he had $100,000 worth of claims which he got for $10,000; nor did he ever say anything positive as to a Democratic majority, as alleged, but he might have conveyed the impression before the final action of the board, in the daily papers, that it was the idea that the Democrats would have the lower house, but he had never made the statement after compiling the returns. In regard to Mr. Arroyo signing the returns, he thought Mr. Arroyo must be mistaken; that he had known him for twenty years as an honest man, and that he believed he was honest still; never had any conversation with Packard or Kellogg saying the Conservatives would have a majority. The witness further testified as to the Returning Board.

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Gov. Wells was then recalled and examined by counsel of the Conservatives. In reply to a question by Judge Wheeler, he said that political influence had nothing to do with his action as a member of the Returning Board, nor were the decisions of the board governed by such influence.

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Mr. Campbell then presented a tabular statement of the vote of all the parishes in protest, giving a compilation of both the colored and white vote since 1867, and offered it as a letter of evidence, which was received and handed to opposing counsel for examination.

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Mr. Pugh, a retired planter, now took the stand, and in answer to a question said he knew Gen. Anderson; had a conversation with him on Dec. 12, when Anderson told him that there would be a Democratic majority of not less than 8,000, and between eight and fifteen Representatives; Anderson told him Wells and Arroyo were in perfect accord; had talked the matter over, and Anderson produced a paper recounting seven parishes that would return Democrats, but he was greatly surprised when the board returned the Republican candidates.

On being cross-examined the witness said he had heard of remarks being made upon the street as to what should be done with the Returning Board if they returned Republicans. Gen. Anderson told him that some parishes had been protested, but that the protests were very frivolous.

Mr. Melancon was then sworn and corroborated the testimony given by Mr. Pugh, as he was with him when he called upon Gen. Anderson.

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This closed the testimony upon the first line of evidence, when the second line, viz., intimidation, was begun.

Mr. E. L. Pierson, of Natchitoches, was sworn, and testified as to intimidation, murders, &c., in his parish, during which he recounted an attempt upon his life, first stating that he had lived in Natchitoches since his boyhood, and that formerly his politics were Democratic, but prior to the last election he became a Republican; that for his change of sentiment he was ostracized, even by a resolution adopted at a public meeting; that he came here, and was appointed by Gov. Kellogg Judge of the Parish, and returned, and was met within six-teen miles of his home, and was told not to go home. He did go, and a number of his friends there told him not to attempt to discharge the functions of his office; that his life was in danger because of his being a Republican. On going to his office next day he learned that his life would be attempted, and he received a note from his wife asking him to come home; then his wife came, and he went with her; that his sister told him a party of armed men, including the place, as she guessed, to take his life; forty armed men were in town, and that she heard these two swear that they came there to kill him and that he should not sit as Judge. Soon after that the Committee of Seventy held a meeting and sent a committee to his house to demand of him that he sign a written agreement not to take part in the coming campaign, which he declined doing, whereupon one of the committee pulled out his watch and told him he had half an hour in which to sign the paper; that he refused, telling them that if they meant to assassinate him to do it at his office or on the street, and to spare his family from witnessing murder; that during the campaign he was shot at time and time again; when he went to make a speech men congregated with bowie knives in sight, but on the approach of a company of cavalry, they secreted their arms. There was not, continued the witness, a fair registration in the parish; the Republicans were prevented from taking an active part in the campaign; a mass meeting was held, and from that a committee was sent to call for the resignation of the parish officers, and threats were made to hang one of them. He then recounted the attempt made to take his life in the night. The votes were being counted when he was fired at three times, and he retreated to the Court-house. He reached his home, and was kept there a week, fearing to leave lest his life should be taken. Finally he received word that two Texas desperadoes had been employed to take his life, and that their employer was none other than his own law partner, William Levy, Congressman-elect, with whom he subsequently stated he had some difficulty, but its character was not given. A negro man was shot because he snapped a cap at a white man. He did not say this was done for political purposes. He thinks there was a White League in the parish. Men were armed, and colored men were afraid to go about at night. The majority of the Republicans in my parish ought to have been 1,800, and at the election it was only twenty-six. The parish is not safe now for Republicans. I am told that I would be hung if I returned. I had a difficulty with Col. Levy, but will not state the circumstances. As far as I know, murders committed in the parish were not for political purposes. At one poll in Natchitoches 170 colored men could not vote, and about 300 did not register. The bad feeling among the people has only existed since last July. Before this parish was very quiet. This discontent is probably due to a desire for office among the people. Another cause for ill-feeling is the large debt which burdens the parish, contracted partly by Democrats and Republicans. The tax rate is about eight per cent. Land is assessed at ten dollars per acre. People have the greatest respect for the National Government. The Fusion ticket carried the parish in 1872. There was no intimidation then.

Mr. Hoar—You state that the colored vote in 1872 was smaller than in 1874, and yet there was intimidation in 1874 and none in 1872. How do you account for this?

Mr. Pierson—I decline to answer that question.

Mr. Hoar—You were Supervisor in 1872 and don't wish to criminate yourself?

Witness—Nearly all the white men who came from the country put on badges and acted as policemen, and thus prevented five hundred colored men from voting. I changed my politics on the 4th of July, 1874, because I thought that Natchitoches was a Republican parish. There are some Democratic colored men in the parish, but they are confined to the town of Natchitoches. The white Republicans number thirty. Since last July, about six colored men have been killed, some by white men and others by colored men, but I do not know that it was for political purposes. I might think that the ill-feeling and discontent among the people might be due to the opinion that the Kellogg Government was a usurpation, but for the vindictive manner in which I am persecuted, and I defy any man to prove any charges against my personal character. There is a great deal of stealing (petty larceny) in the parish, and the colored people form the majority of the thieves. The McEnery appointees are now holding their offices in the parish. The charge against Judge Myers, which made him so unpopular, was that he was corrupt. He was connected with a ring which was endeavoring to fasten a debt upon the State. The Democrats and Republicans were both corrupt. I made a charge against Judge Myers that he had embezzled more than $10,000 of the school funds. These facts were partly the cause of the feeling against Judge Myers. I was commissioned as Parish Judge in August, 1874, and ran for the Legislature in October, while I was Parish Judge.

TESTIMONY OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

Lieut. William Gerlach, Third Infantry, stationed at Shreveport, then took the stand, and testified as to violence, intimidation, &c., at Shreveport. He stated that, quite a number of men there—Republicans—told him that it was unsafe for them to speak their minds; that it would be dangerous for a man to announce publicly Republican principles; that they would get a "rope" for doing so. There is yet a strong spirit of hostility by a majority against the General Government, something similar to that before the war. Colored men in Shreveport were not mistreated to any great extent, but in the country a spirit of oppression of negroes prevails. Colored men stated to him that they had no political rights, but were forced to remain in the woods, in some cases, to save themselves from being whipped. Thinks the election would not have passed off quietly had there been an absence of United States troops; there would doubtless have been trouble; the troops are quite necessary to insure the safety of the Republicans; there appears to be no enforcement of the law there, and peace is maintained solely by the presence of the troops; never saw any act of violence perpetrated against the Republicans; on election day, while accompanying a Marshal to Compobello with a body of troops as a *posse comitatus*, saw a number of negroes who were armed; met a large crowd of negroes and all were armed; saw also some white men who were armed. The negroes said they were armed for protection. In illustration of the assertion that there exists a hostility to the General Government, witness said that in the event of a foreign war they would not fight for Uncle Sam. Relative to the business condition of the community whereof he speaks, witness said there appears to exist a very general want of confidence between the two races, and to a great extent depression in business is attributable to this lack of faith. There is no doubt but that the country is not in a prosperous condition, and that matters are growing worse daily. Witness related that during an excursion from Shreveport to Campo Bello, he met a negro boy who described the Coushatta massacre, the mangled appearance of the bodies of the murdered men, &c.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MOULTON GIVES PLACE TO OTHER WITNESSES.

Continued from Third Page.

Examining Committee held in the presence of all the Church—held in the presence of the congregation? A.—Yes, Sir, it seems to be.

Q.—Now, Sir, at that meeting was any business transacted with reference to Mr. Tilton? A.—No; there was no business transacted before the church in regard to it; I remember that distinctly.

Q.—There was never anything done in reference to Mr. Tilton's name in meetings of the Examining Committee which were held in the presence of the church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you look at the meeting of Dec. 22, 1871, and state whether the Pastor was absent from that meeting; state whether Mr. Beecher was not absent from that meeting, and whether Mr. Halliday did not officiate in his absence? A.—It is so stated.

Q.—Well, Sir, is not that correct? A.—Yes, Sir. I have no reason to doubt it.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you look at the meeting of Dec. 29, 1871, and state whether there was any action taken on Mr. Tilton at that meeting? A.—I don't recollect it, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, don't your recollection agree with that report that no action was taken as to Mr. Tilton in 1871? A.—Yes; I am positive of that.

WHEN WAS THE ACTION OF THE CHURCH TAKEN?

Q.—Was it not in early December that such action was taken? A.—It might be in October and it might be in November when the action was taken.

Q.—When Mr. Beecher was present? A.—Mr. Beecher was present if anything was done.

Q.—Will you be kind enough, after looking at this book, at the meeting of November, 1871, to state whether that was not the meeting at which for the first time Mr. Beecher said anything on the subject of Mr. Tilton's case? A.—Yes, Sir; I guess so.

Q.—And on that question was not the substance of what he said that he deemed it best he should see Mr. Tilton, and that he would do so, and report to the committee at an early date? A.—That is as, I remember it.

Q.—Now, Sir, can you find any record there of the appointment of Mr. Beecher as a committee to wait on Mr. Tilton? A.—His requesting that he should be permitted to see Mr. Tilton, and report to the committee on it.

Q.—That is what you call being appointed a committee of one to wait on him? A.—Yes, Sir; that is what I referred to.

Q.—Was not that all about it, Mr. West? A.—Yes; that is all about it, I think; that record is correct.

Q.—Then was not I correct in my question, a little while ago, when I asked you as a fact whether Mr. Beecher was not appointed as a committee, but requested in an informal way, or requested himself in an informal way, to be allowed to confer with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, as your memory is refreshed by your looking at the record, Mr. West, are you not prepared to admit that you are entirely mistaken in saying that Mr. Beecher made this report which you had stated, and that the fact is that Mr. Halliday made a report in the absence of Mr. Beecher, and that is the one which you have in your mind? A.—If you will allow me to look at the records of the other meetings, Mr. Shearman, please, I can tell you; after looking at the records I will state to you what I think are the facts of the case. [Examining the book.] I think that it was at the meeting of Nov. 23 that the Pastor made the statement with regard to Mr. Tilton, with regard to his being in difficulty, and I said that he had better see him.

Q.—But that was before he was appointed a committee? A.—That was before he was appointed as a committee; yes, Sir, I think you are right about that; the facts are according to the record.

THE LIFE OF VICTORIA WOODHULL.

Q. (handing witness pamphlet)—Will you look at this pamphlet and say whether it is the life of Victoria Woodhull, and which you referred to as being the occasion of the committee's inquiring into Mr. Tilton's case in 1871? A.—No, Sir, I have never read it; I don't know whether that is the one or not.

Q.—Was it in consequence and upon the ground of a publication having been made by Mr. Tilton of some biography of Victoria C. Woodhull, upon which you urged the committee to take action on Mr. Tilton's case in 1871; was not that the ground stated by you to the committee, or one of the grounds? A.—That was one of the grounds; yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you not before seen the Life of Victoria C. Woodhull at all? A.—I think I had seen it on the news-stands, and heard it talked about.

Q.—Well, can't you recollect, from seeing it on the news-stands, that it was substantially that paper? A.—As I remember it on the news-stands it was a larger pamphlet than that, and still I can't be positive.

Q.—Just look at it. A.—I can't positively identify it, because I don't remember anything about it.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

THE FIFTH WITNESS FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Franklin Woodruff called and sworn:

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Woodruff, you are one of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—I am.

Q.—And a partner of Francis D. Moulton? A.—I am.

Q.—You recollect an interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, which occurred at Mr. Tracy's office in the City of Brooklyn? A.—I do.

Q.—When did that occur? A.—I think it was very shortly after the publication of the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—In the Autumn of 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there more than one interview at that office? A.—One interview between Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tracy, and myself, and there was one between Mr. Tracy and myself prior to that.

Q.—I want you to tell what occurred between Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tracy, and yourself.

Mr. Evarts—We object to the question on the ground that Mr. Beecher was not present.

Mr. Beach—Has it not already been said that that interview was communicated to Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson—We will receive that.

Mr. Fullerton—Now tell it. A.—Do you want me to state the interview of Mr. Tracy and myself before?

Q.—No, Sir; the interview between you three gentlemen. A.—Well, we met at Mr. Tracy's office—I think it was between 8:30 and 9 o'clock in the evening—and we had a consultation growing out of the scandal that had been published by Woodhull & Claflin paper.

Mr. Evarts—I think your Honor may be wrong; but if I am right in my present recollection what was communicated to Mr. Beecher was given in evidence, to wit: the witness Moulton was allowed to state what he told Mr. Beecher concerning the interview.

Judge Neilson—That occurred at this interview, did it?

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS TO THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—That had taken place. Mr. Moulton was not allowed to state what the interview was. There is a difference between narrating what was said and what was told to Mr. Beecher, which might have no foundation in fact, as your Honor can see—of course I mean this only as an illustration of the difference between telling what happened and proving what happened. Now, Mr. Moulton was not allowed to state what took place between Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tracy, and himself, and this witness cannot be allowed to tell what took place, and it does not make it evedence unless Mr. Beecher was told.

Mr. Fullerton—But it having been communicated to Mr. Beecher, we propose to prove that it did take place.

Mr. Evarts—That don't give you the conversation.

Judge Neilson—The right comes in on the theory that Mr. Tracy, in some way, acted for Mr. Beecher, and we have some general evidence on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has no evidence based on that supposition.

Judge Neilson—It was not necessary.

Mr. Evarts—I don't say that it is. It is a question before you. We submit there is no evidence that fixes Mr. Tracy's presence as being the presence of Mr. Beecher. I think it is a matter of some considerable importance, and I am not aware that there is any evidence that Mr. Beecher has set Mr. Tracy in his place, so that conversations with Mr. Tracy can be proved as conversations with Mr. Beecher. That is what is now proposed to be done.

Mr. Fullerton—May I go on?

Judge Neilson—Well, no; I am in doubt about this. I would like to hear the counsel review it.

MOULTON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Beach—This is the evidence: "Mr. Moulton was asked what he stated to Mr. Beecher?" His answer was: "I said to Mr. Beecher that my partner, Mr. Woodruff, was very anxious I should make some statement in regard to Victoria Woodhull's publication, inasmuch as many of his friends and many of mine, or several of his friends and several of mine, had criticised my position in reference to the story; they not only criticised me, but they criticised the firm for my relation to the story. And I said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Woodruff recommended me to Mr. Tracy to give counsel in this matter, and I said to Mr. Beecher if he could recommend him, and he said he could recoumend Mr. Tracy; and I said to Mr. Beecher I thought Mr. Tracy a good man to consult on the subject—that he had a good head; and I said to Mr. Beecher, 'If you have no objection I will consult with Gen. Tracy; but to consult with him and get his best advice on the subject it will be necessary to tell him the truth. If you have no objection, then I will consent to my partner's wish, and consult with Gen. Tracy.' And he said he had no objection, if I thought it was best, and I said, I do not see what other course to pursue; my partner wanted me to do it, and I thought it was necessary to take advice, and I did not know any better man to consult on the subject than Gen. Tracy."

THE INTERVIEW ACQUIESCED IN BY BEECHER.

Now, said counsel, it appears sufficiently from that that this interview between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Woodruff was acquiesced in and recommeded by Mr. Beecher himself, and that Mr. Moulton went to that interview, representing the interests of Mr. Beecher, for whom he was acting, not for himself. Upon what subject was he to take advice? What was the business that led to this consultation with Gen. Tracy? Why, Sir, it was the business of Mr. Beecher—it was for the purpose of getting advice from the wise and sound gentleman recommended by Mr. Beecher upon that business, and when Mr. Moulton went to that interview he went as the accredited agent of Mr. Beecher for that purpose, consulting with the man recommended by Mr. Woodruff and approved by Mr. Beecher, and whatever occurred in that interview was communicated to Mr. Beecher, and, whether communicated or not, was yet an interview between his authorized agent to hold it with the parties with whom it was held. Independent of that, Sir, we have shown otherwise that Mr. Tracy assumed to represent the interests of Mr. Beecher in his interviews with Mr. Moulton; but, Sir, if Mr. Beecher had been at that interview, of course we would prove it as it occurred. Not having been present, so far as appears in this examination, you have admitted the details of that interview as they were communicated to Mr. Beecher, and you have held as a matter of law, as it undoubtedly is the law, that that interview having been communicated to Mr. Beecher it becomes evidence as against him. Well, it is said by my learned friend there is quite a difference between detailing what transpired at the interview with Mr. Beecher and proving the facts which occurred at that interview. Well, that results, if your Honor please—this dilemma arises from the course of proof to which your Honor has restricted us in the proof of these communications. I suppose the ordinary and orderly mode of proof would have been to give evidence by Mr. Moulton of the facts, the details of the conversations occurring at that interview, and then prove that they were communicated to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—As a mere matter of economy.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; a matter of economy; but it must not result so when we are endeavoring to economize in the reversal of a principle of law or a rule of evidence. Mr. Beecher having been made aware in that interview of the facts that transpired there, although absent, it becomes evidence against him. Was it not communicated to him? Mr. Moulton swears it was, and it is precisely the same, then, as if Mr. Beecher had been transposed to that interview and had heard all that occurred, when it was communicated to him by Mr. Moulton. Now, Sir, if that is charged as the effect of that interview, have we not the right to prove it by the ordinary means and volume of evidence? Is it to be said that we are restricted to one witness, Mr. Moulton, who made the communication to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—We have not said that.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; certainly as the effect of the argument of the gentleman.

Mr. Evarts—I said he could not prove it by Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Beach—Could not prove it by Mr. Moulton—why, did we not prove it by Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Evarts—Not in the least. You proved what Mr. Moulton said he told Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—And Mr. Moulton says that that was what transpired at the interview.

Mr. Evarts—That does not prove it.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—You are not allowed to express it so.

The Court—It would have been allowable; the order of proof was at my suggestion. It seemed a waste of time to have the witness state what occurred at a certain interview, and then that he afterward repeated it to Mr. Beecher, being a restatement of the same thing.

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes, Sir.

The Court—And simply with a view to economy the witness, at my suggestion, proceeded at once to state what occurred between him and Mr. Beecher on the subject, and that was done in several instances.

Mr. Beach (reading)—The question put to him was: "Now, what did you state to Mr. Beecher which had been stated to you?" That is at that interview, and the answer was: "I stated to Mr. Beecher what had been stated to me at that interview." This is what he stated and what he conveyed to Mr. Beecher. (Reading again.)

"Q.—In company with your partner? A.—Yes, Sir; and I told him what transpired at the interview between Mr. Woodruff, Gen. Tracy, and myself."

Now, can the gentleman continue to say that Mr. Moulton did state to Mr. Beecher every word of what was said to him in that interview. You have held we can prove what took place at that interview because it was stated to Mr. Beecher and adopted or rejected by him. If adopted, he adopts it as it occurred, Mr. Moulton having sworn that he did state it, and again asks the question, which the gentleman says does not propound a proposition whether it is not possible to prove the details of this interview by additional evidence.

WAS TRACY A SUBSTITUTE FOR BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts—I don't object to that. It is not that what you prove by one witness you prove by two, but that you can't prove it by either. The whole point, if your Honor please, of the narrative made to Mr. Beecher is to affect him by his response or answer to it. If it is falsely narrated to him, if no such thing ever took place, nevertheless it answers the purpose of being the communication made to him upon which his response is to affect him. Whenever you undertake to carry it beyond that communication, and effecting him as hearing it and responding to it, or being silent, as the case may be, you undertake to prove the facts which occurred at a meeting at which he was not present and to which he was not a party, and then you have gained no right to prove a matter which occurs without his being a party to it; simply, you narrate to him the occurrence. What affects him is his receipt of the narration, and not its truth or falsity. Then supposing it happened otherwise than he has narrated, it is only what passes to Mr. Beecher that becomes the subject of evidence affecting him. Now let us look at the other propositions, that Mr. Beecher stands in this conference as if Mr. Beecher was there, for that is what it must come to, and what is the evidence? That Mr. Moulton said the Produce Exchange people had criticised him and his firm in reference to this Woodhull publication and Mr. Moulton's connection with it, and that his partners thought that something ought to be done, and some consultation to be had about it. And he told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy would be a good man to consult with, but that, in consulting with him he would have to tell him the whole truth. Very well, that affects Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher selects him as a very good man to consult with. Now, when these two gentlemen in behalf of their relation to the matter, were talking in consultation with the Mr. Tracy, does that make Mr. Tracy a substitute for Mr. Beecher? Why, he was their own man, picked out by themselves to talk with in reference to their relations to the matter, and Mr. Beecher was asked by Mr. Moulton to consult with him, adding, "I shall have to tell Mr. Tracy the truth." Mr. Beecher had no objection to telling Mr. Tracy the truth, but it does not follow that what he did affected him as if it was told to Mr. Beecher himself, and if it must go to that, Mr. Tracy's presence there does not affect Mr. Beecher at all. It is apparent from Mr. Moulton's testimony that Mr. Tracy had no fee paid to him; he was not in the relation of a lawyer employed by Mr. Beecher, or employed by Mr. Moulton, or employed by Mr. Robinson; he was only the intelligent and experienced lawyer brought into the consultation, but, in the matter of that consultation, for the interests of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Robinson, it may be necessary to tell him the truth concerning Mr. Beecher.

The Court—If Mr. Beecher had been a party to it, it is because the conference had been agreed upon, adopted, upon his approval.

Mr. Evarts—Was it fully proved? I appeal to your Honor.

The Court—I appeal to you.

Mr. Evarts—Who recommended the consultation? "Consult with him about this matter, if you please; he is a good man." It is Mr. Moulton says that, and adds: "I may have to tell him the truth about your affairs." Mr. Beecher says: "I have no objection to that," but that does not make Mr. Beecher responsible. There is no pretense that Mr. Beecher had ever communicated with or consulted with him in the least.

Mr. Beach—It is not necessary that he should. If I authorize a man to have a conference with another in reference to my business, to act as my representative and agent on that occasion, I submit to your Honor that what he does and says in regard to the subject of his agency is competent against me.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty is, that there is not the least scintilla of evidence of that kind. Those gentlemen wanted to talk with Mr. Tracy about their own interests, but Mr. Moulton thought proper to say: "Mr. Beecher, in talking with him about our interests, I may have to tell him the truth about you." Mr. Beecher had no objection to the truth being told about him. That is the only connection of Mr. Beecher with that interview.

THE COURT WISHES TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT.

The Court—Can you take up any further topic, while I further consider it?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; there are other interviews of the same character involving precisely the same questions, and therefore it would not be practicable to go on. We would encounter the same difficulty.

Mr. Evarts—It is near the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Beach (after a long pause, during which he was busily engaged in looking over the printed evidence)—This authority which I shall cite, your Honor, is not so direct and specific as I shall be able to state to your Honor, but I do not understand that our friends on the other side deny the proposition that if Mr. Moulton had authority from Mr. Beecher to hold this interview with Mr. Tracy, why then the evidence which we propose is admissible, and it seems to come to the question whether or not the evidence which I have read to your Honor of the preliminary consultation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher in regard to taking advice from Mr. Tracy stated that fact, and I submit to your Honor that it does.

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Beecher is not bound by my advice.

Mr. Fullerton—No, not so bad as that.

Mr. Beach—I do not think that is a misfortune he is held on, whether good or bad advice was given by Mr. Tracy on that occasion. The fact that Mr. Moulton was sent with the approval of Mr. Beecher to take it, at least lets in the advice as it was subsequently communicated by Moulton to him. If your Honor wishes to see more authority on that subject—

Mr. Evarts—Is that another authority?

The Court—All those principles stated are elementary.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend has sought to rely upon some concurrence that I have with him. I do not agree with him in the least.

Mr. Beach—I supposed that you would agree with me on the principle of evidence I have stated.

Mr. Evarts—If Mr. Beecher takes Mr. Tracy and says to him: "Mr. Moulton wishes to talk with you, or Mr. Robinson wishes to talk with you, and I wish you to go in my behalf and talk with them," then what passed concludes Mr. Beecher. The evidence is merely that Mr. Beecher said, alluding to that gentleman, "He is as good as any gentleman with whom you can talk about your affairs, and the proposition that you make to me that you may have to tell the truth to him constitutes no objection in my mind."

The Court—The question is if the interview was had with the concurrence of both parties.

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether Mr. Beecher is there present, with a representation. Without that, no testimony can be given against him, I submit. The evidence is that these gentlemen wanted to talk to Mr. Tracy about their relation to the scandal, and the only point about which Mr. Moulton thought it right to speak to Mr. Beecher is that in that consultation about their own affairs they might be obliged to tell the whole truth about Mr. Beecher's affairs. I submit to your Honor that there is not a particle of evidence beyon l it.

Mr. Beach—Is it necessary for me to read again—

Mr. Evarts—Not if it is what we heard read before.

Mr. Beach—You heard it read very unprofitably, because if there is any one thing apparent from the reading of this testimony of Mr. Moulton, it is that the subject which was to be discussed in the proposed interview with Mr. Tracy was that which related to the interests of Mr. Beecher. There is not a single intimation, not a word, in what I have read, or in any part of this testimony, to indicate that the object of the interview or of the advice of Mr. Woodruff to Mr. Moulton to take counsel had any relation whatever to the charges made in the Woodhull publication, or the remarks made in the Woodhull publication, connected with either Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—Will you read any word there that you think is an authority to Mr. Tracy to take Mr. Beecher's place?

The Court—The evidence is that he gave authority to these persons to have an interview and to confer upon that subject, and for that purpose to state the truth to a third person.

Mr. Evarts—Does that prove it was the truth?

The Court—Oh, no.

Mr. Evarts—We do not know what took place.

The Court—That is the point.

Mr. Evarts—The point is that you must connect Mr. Beecher there somehow or other, or else what took place is of no consequence.

The Court—I see that is your point.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

NEW CHIEFS OF BATTALIONS—WHY ARE THE PRESENT CHIEFS TO BE DISCHARGED?

At the regular weekly session of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, a resolution was adopted ordering the Chief of the Department to nominate ten men of the uniformed force, distinguished for meritorious conduct and capability, to aid him as Chiefs of Battalions, and to report the names of those whom he may select at the next meeting of the board. The Commissioners, when questioned respecting their reasons for authorizing the nominations were very reticent, but did not deny that they contemplated the removal of the present Chiefs of Battalions, which appears to be the only explanation of their action. The following are the names of the men now filling the positions: First Battalion, James H. Munroe; Second Battalion, Hugh Bonner; Third Battalion, William Rowe; Fourth Battalion, William Nash; Fifth Battalion, Benjamin Glegio; Sixth Battalion, John W. Miller; Seventh Battalion, Robert King; Eighth Battalion, John Fisher; Ninth Battalion, William Rhodes; Tenth Battalion, Martin Walsh, (acting chief.) When the order of the board became known at the engine-houses no little surprise was manifested, the present incumbents being generally regarded in the light of thoroughly honest and capable men. With the exception of King, Bonner, and Fisher, who were appointed in 1873, immediately after the present board came into power, the chiefs have held their present positions for a number of years. This morning bids for furnishing the department with 15,000 pounds of clean straw, 600 bags of fine oats, and 400 bags of fine feed will be opened in the presence of the Controller. The telegraph lines of the department, which met with total demolition from the heavy snow-storm of Dec. 21, are again in good working order.

THE STORY OF A MISSING LETTER.

Some ten or twelve days since, certain papers in a suit pending in the Supreme Court of this State, between the Third National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, and an Eastern manufacturing company, were forwarded by Messrs. Peabody & Miller, attorneys, of No. 110 Broadway, to the Sheriff of Orange County, at Goshen, N. Y., for service upon Mr. Elisha O. Wheeler, one of the co-defendants in the suit. The papers were duly served upon that gentleman by the Sheriff, Mr. James H. Hoyt, who afterward returned them, with proof of service, to the law firm on Broadway. In mailing his reply, inclosing the documents alluded to, Mr. Hoyt employed his son. Nothing more was heard from the New-York lawyers for several days, and the Sheriff naturally supposed that the papers had reached their destination in safety. At length a letter came from Messrs. Peabody & Baker, complaining of Mr. Hoyt's delay in forwarding the documents, and requesting that the same be at once mailed to ther address. The Sheriff answered that he had faithfully complied with all the requisitions of the law, and had duly dispatched his reply, with the papers, to his anxious correspondents. The Post Office, of course, was to blame, and the usual complaints were at once made to the Postmaster at Goshen and to Mr. James in this City. A strict search was instituted at both the offices, but no traces of the missing package were to be found. At length, on the suggestion of one of the officers of the mailing department, Mr. Sheriff Hoyt was induced to inquire into the whereabouts of the letter after it had left his hands. The result was the finding of the identical document, a little the worse for wear, in the coat pocket of Mr. Hoyt, Jr., where it had lain undisturbed during the week or more in which the Post Office employes in this City and Goshen had been diligently searching for it. Mr. Hoyt, Jr., had simply forgotten to mail the letter, a common mistake, but one which occasions more trouble and misplaced condemnation than most people are aware of. The recovered epistle was placed in the mail on Sunday last, this time without failure, and within twenty-four hours all parties to the supposed loss were comforted. Mistakes of a like character have been of frequent occurrence of late, and the Post Office has often been blamed for similar disappearances where the fault lay with the public.

LOUISIANA IN CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF MR. THURMAN, OF OHIO, IN THE SENATE.

A THRICE-TOLD TALE—HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE FROM THE ORDER OF JUDGE DUBELL—MR. THURMAN CHARGES THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTIES ON THE AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON—THE ELECTION OF 1872—THE RETURNING BOARD OF 1874—ACTION OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES—CRITICISM ON THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—THE OUTRAGE—BRIEF RESPONSE OF MR. WEST, OF LOUISIANA—MR. CONKLING OBTAINS THE FLOOR FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said on account of physical indisposition, he would have to leave unsaid many things which he desired to say, but he hoped to conclude his argument before the hour of adjournment to-day. He requested Senators not to interrupt him in his argument, and said at its conclusion he would answer, to the best of his ability, any question any Senator might put to him. He then had the resolution read at the Clerk's desk, and said it required that the Senate should not stop at the election in Louisiana in 1874, but should go back to that of 1872, and he would first speak of the former election. He knew what he would say was a thrice-told tale, and he would, therefore, be very tedious; but, as his statement would not be complete without it, he felt compelled to go over the facts again. He then spoke of the election in 1872, and said McEnery had a majority for Governor of 9,606 votes. Penn, for Lieutenant Governor, had a majority of 15,057. McEnery and his associates had been ousted from their offices by the Federal Government, and those offices conferred upon other parties. Republicans were installed in the Legislature who never made any regular contest for the seats. The men who had been in power in Louisiana during the past two years were in power by the grossest usurpation of a Federal Judgeship, by the bayonets of the Army of the United States, and the Federal Government. The sole title Kellogg had to the office of Governor was given him by the President of the United States. He said he traced the beginning of this trouble in Louisiana to Washington City, and read the telegram of Attorney General Williams, dated Dec. 3, 1872, directing Marshal Packard to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States Court, no matter by whom resisted. He argued that there was no resistance to the Federal Court, and all correspondence previous to the telegram did not contain a word to show that lawful decrees of the court would be resisted. Under a midnight order made, not in a court, not by a court, but by this man Durell, who was in the conspiracy with Packard, the Statehouse was seized and batteries planted around it to keep the people of Louisiana from entering it. Durell would not have made that order and Packard would not have executed it had not telegrams from Washington assured them that they would be sustained. He next referred to the Lynch Returning Board, and said that the report of the committee of the Senate, as well as the able speech of Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, showed it had not even the color of authority, much less the legal right to count the vote in 1872. Their action was usurpation. He then read from Mr. Carpenter's speech and the testimony taken by the committee in regard to fraudulent affidavits, and what use was made of them by the Lynch Board; and said that every member of that board was rewarded with a lucrative office by Gov. Kellogg, or by the Legislature of Louisiana. He next referred to the appeal of McEnery and the people of Louisiana to the President, and the telegram of Attorney General Williams to McEnery, telling him he need not visit Washington with the Committee of 100, as the President was unchanged, and the sooner the people there acquiesced the sooner order would be restored; and said he knew of no despot on the face of the globe who would refuse to hear men under such circumstances. That telegram was to the effect that the President's mind, right or wrong, was never to be altered. McEnery asked to be heard; the Legislature asked to be heard; the people asked to be heard: but they were not. Packard was heard; Casey, the brother-in-law of the President, was heard; but the people were refused. He argued that this Louisiana case could not be touched without touching pitch. There was nothing but corruption in it everywhere. Durell escaped impeachment by his resignation, yet the usurpation inaugurated by him was still maintained, and the people of Louisiana were smarting under it. They would not be American citizens if they did not smart under it. Because they felt aggrieved by all these wrongs they were pronounced banditti by the Lieutenant General of the United States, whose telegrams to the President were as if he was the satrap of some Persian Emperor. Was not such a state of things calculated to disturb the people of Louisiana? The usurpation there was such that no people on the face of this earth could rest easy under it. Since Gov. Kellogg's inauguration the securities of the State had fallen from 70 or 80 down to 35. The securities of the City of New-Orleans had fallen from 80 or 90 down to 30 or 40. Bank shares and railroad stock had fallen in a corresponding degree. In the District of Natchitoches the tax reached eight per cent. of the assessed value of property, and yet the people were expected to be quiet and contented with a taxation of two or three times the average tax in Ohio. They were expected to remain quiet. If they did not the Lieutenant General of the United States proposed to the President that they should be proclaimed banditti. He [Mr. Thurman] never expected to see the day in what was once called "Free America," when such things as these would take place and any man calling himself a freeman defend them.

REPETITION OF THE FRAUDS.

The same frauds of two years ago in Louisiana were being repeated now, and the same power which upheld them then was upholding them now. Another fraudulent Returning Board had dropped out twenty-nine Conservative members of the Legislature, and the Army of the United States was upholding that act. The attempt was now being made to divert public attention from this enormity by cavilling about the mode in which the House of Representatives of the State was organized. He argued that the five men who were rejected were legal members of the body duly elected. If they had not been the Returning Board would never have referred the cases to the Legislature. They had just as much right to take part in the proceedings of that house as he [Mr. Thurman] had the right to take part in the proceedings of this Senate. Referring to the Parish of De Soto, he said the returns showed a Conservative majority, but they were put into the hands of a woman of bad character and not returned to the proper officials as they should have been. The Conservatives took legal steps to have them returned, but the court decided it had no jurisdiction. They had strange courts in that State. When it was necessary to make a decision for the Radical party, any step could be taken, but when it was necessary to compel the return of a paper bearing upon the election, the court had no jurisdiction. His colleague, Mr. Sherman, had said it was right to eject those five men; he [Mr. Thurman] would like to know how his colleague would feel if Gov. Allen, of Ohio, should send a force to the Legislature of that State and take out five Republican members. The Constitution of Louisiana required that each parish in the State should have at least one representative, and the House was to be the judge of election, qualification, and returns of its own members. There were 106 members present in the House. The committee of the House of Representatives had reported that fifty-three were Republicans and fifty-three Democrats; but sworn statements of Wilts and others, who are familiar with the politics of those present, showed that fifty-four were Democrats and fifty-two Republicans. There was no contest for the seats of the five men ejected. They were simply omitted by the Returning Board, and that omission excluded them. That omission was a violation of the sworn duty of that Returning Board. Those men were adjudged to be intruders on that account, and were marched out by an officer of the Army of the United States. Was that republican government? The Returning Board might just as well have omitted fifty men as five. When the Senator from New-York [Mr. Conkling] was last sworn in as a member of the Senate his credentials were not here, but his friend by the side of him, an ex-Vice President, [Mr. Hamlin,] said he had known of instances where Senators were sworn in on the simple announcement of the fact. All knew that the Senator had been elected, and when it was suggested he be sworn in, all said "amen." His colleague [Mr. Sherman] might just as well have said that President Grant could have sent a file of soldiers down here and put the Senator from New-York out. If President Grant had been a Democrat, under this new doctrine he might have marched the Senator out. His colleague [Mr. Sherman] thought it was a horrible thing that Mr. Vigera, Clerk of the former House of Representatives in Louisiana, was not allowed to organize the House on the 4th inst. He was not Clerk of the House which assembled on that day, and had no right there. The Constitution of Louisiana did not even provide that he should call the roll, but only that he should provide a list of the members. He had no more right in that house on the 4th inst. than any other citizen of Louisiana. His colleague [Mr. Sherman] had dwelt with great force upon the fact that the yeas and nays were refused. Had it come to this, that if a Speaker of a State Legislature made an erroneous ruling, an army officer of the United States could enter the halls of legislation and take such speaker out of his seat?

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Thurman next referred to the message of the President of the United States in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst., and said never had a paper so full of omissions of material facts emanated from the Chief Magistrate of this country. He would not speak disrespectfully of the President, but his message was open to criticism. The resolution passed by the Senate requested the President to inform the Senate whether any portion of the Army of the United States, or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army, did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control, or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, &c. The Senate had a right to suppose that, if military interference had taken place, an official report was on file in the War Department. The interference was on the 4th inst., and a sufficient time elapsed before the message was sent to the Senate to enable the officers in New-Orleans to make a report. Instead of such a report, there was a telegram from Gen. Sheridan. There was no report from Gen. De Trobriand; no report from Gen. Emory; only a one-sided telegram from Gen. Sheridan, in which most material facts were omitted, and propositions made which were entirely indefensible. What account had Gen. De Trobriand to give for his action? Where was the order of his superior, Gen. Emory? Why did Emory issue such an order, and what steps had the President taken to bring these offenders to justice? Upon all these points the message was as silent as the grave. The President replied the army was not made up of lawyers; but in no country of the world was ignorance of the law to be pleaded as excuse for the commission of crime. If Senators desired free institutions to be preserved it was time to teach the army, from the highest to the lowest man in it, that there was such a thing as law and the ignorance of it was no defense for violating it. They must be taught that the States as well as the Federal Government and rights which must be protected.

THE ORGANIZATION IN NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 4.

He argued that there was a quorum of the House present at the organization on the 4th inst., and participated therein. Ninety-one votes were cast for Speaker, and the Republican members were sworn in by Wiltz. Why were all these facts ignored by Sheridan? Again, a committee on Privileges and Elections was appointed, which committee made a report, and the Republican members thereof made a minority report. All these conclusive facts, but they were omitted by Gen. Sheridan. No matter whether Gen. Sheridan was a lawyer or not it was his duty to tell the whole truth. He knew when he wrote those telegrams that the Senate was in the midst of a heated debate on the subject. He knew the resolution calling for the information would pass, and that his telegrams would form a part of that information. Why, then, were these facts left out? Gen. Sheridan said the request to restore order was reasonable and in accordance with law. He, [Mr. Thurman,] did not know in accordance with what law, unless it was a law which Gen. Sheridan wished to allow him to bring men. He commented at some length on the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan, and said he would like to know where the law was for placing the military under the Governor of the State who threatened bloodshed there. The whole State-house was surrounded by an armed body of men, placed there by Gov. Kellogg, while inside there were fifty-four Conservative members, one Sergeant at Arms, one Clerk, and ten Deputy Sergeants at Arms, making sixty-six Conservatives in all. There were hundreds of Kellogg's Metropolitan Police, and with them sixty or sixty of the worst ruffians of the Radical Party in the City of New-Orleans. No White Leaguers were admitted to the hall; and yet in the face of all this the Lieutenant General said this interference was to prevent bloodshed. The whole truth was this military interference took place for the purpose of usurping the Government of Louisiana, just as it was usurped two years ago.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

He next alluded to the arguments of several Senators, in reference to outrages in the South, and said it was a well-known fact that the great majority of these homicides in the South were by blacks upon blacks. Arms had been put into the hands of these people, and in their barbarous condition, it was their nature to destroy each other. He then read a letter sent to the Clerk's desk and he read a letter of A. H. Buckner, a member of the House of Representatives, who visited Alabama as a member of the committee investigating the charges made by Representatives Hays and Hawley, in which he stated "that the testimony taken by that committee will bear out, in fact, my assertion that four-fifths of all the murders committed in the South are not for political purposes. In three counties in Alabama it had been charged that thirty-six murders were committed in two and a half months, but the committee could not hear of more than two." Mr. Thurman, resuming, said if as many murders had been committed in Louisiana since 1866 as stated by Gen. Sheridan, it showed that the Administration of the Republican Party in that State had been a failure, and it was time for it to let some other party try. Why was it that party had applied no remedy for all these troubles? It had been in possession since the State was reconstructed.

In conclusion, he said: "If outrages did exist they were to be deplored. But there was something still more deplorable than outrages. When an attempt was made to overthrow the free institutions of the American people an evil was being perpetrated which could have no parallel. The people of this country were not accustomed to see the military place itself above the civil power. It was a bad thing to assassinate a man, but a worse act to assassinate the Constitution of a State. These acts of the military in Louisiana had driven a dagger to the heart of free institutions in this country."

REPLY OF MR. WEST.

MR. WEST, of Louisiana, read from the laws of Louisiana in reference to election returns, and said that in De Soto Parish the intimidation by the White League was so great that the Register would not take the responsibility of making the returns. In another parish the Register who was appointed by Gov. Kellogg, was driven off by Kuklux, and a self-constituted Register pretended to act.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that he would go on to-morrow.

THEATRICAL LICENSES.

THE BOWERY — INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN, WHICH WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY.

On the last of May last Mr. William B. Freligh, the Manager of the Bowery Theatre, paid $250 to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, as half of his license, and was granted six months time in which to pay the balance. In the meantime Judge Donohue declared that the act requiring the payment of this license was unconstitutional, and thereupon Freligh refused to pay the balance. The General Term of the Supreme Court reversed Judge Donohue's decision, and Freligh offered to pay the balance, but the society refused to accept it unless he paid $75 counsel fees, and sued out an injunction restraining him from carrying on any performance until he had paid the balance and the counsel fee. A motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, this morning, on behalf of Mr. Freligh, to vacate the injunction, on the ground that he had tendered the money to the Society and they had refused to accept it. Decision reserved.

Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an injunction against Samuel Shaepler, Le Favre Manning, and Harvey Hart, of the Metropolitan Theatre, restraining them from carrying on any performance until they have paid their license to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

In consequence of this injunction the Metropolitan Theatre was again closed yesterday by order of the Supreme Court, on a petition of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and a notice to that effect was posted on the theatre doors. Posted immediately beneath this notice was the announcement of a new bill on Monday night, which would include the "glorious can-can."

THE RICARDO TRIAL.

FURTHER TESTIMONY—DR. RICARDO TO GIVE A STATEMENT TO-DAY.

The trial of Dr. Ricardo, of Passaic, for assault upon Walter Schaefer with int

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, to take care of an elderly lady and do sewing; is a very neat hand-sewer; best of City references. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT ACTIVE woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family, or chamber-maid and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PERSON AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 100 West 26th st., corner of 6th av.; ring dress-maker's bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and fine washing; City references. Call at No. 217 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, a d to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 11 West 37th st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, COMPEtent girl, with good references, as chamber-maid, or to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 65 Carmine st., Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, YOUNG Swedish woman, as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is a very neat hand-sewer; can give good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Address S. M., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Call or address No. 406 1st av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, who is also an excellent washer, ironer, and general house-worker. City or country work of all kinds; has a daughter about fourteen; very useful; requires no wages for her this Winter if together; have good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; will assist with the coarse washing; private family or boarding-house; is careful, neat, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE WOMan for cooking in all variety; Protestant Swedish woman, with good City references; is a tidy, respectable, and reliable person; country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman, who is a good cook, makes soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; thorough cook; understands meats, game, fowls, soups, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; milk and butter; will do washing and ironing; honest, sober, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 25th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FIRST-CLASS; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., bones and lards; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 106 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, IRONer, or general house-work; neat, tidy, colored young woman, for City or country, at low wages; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHing.—By an experienced and highly-recommended woman, who understands her business thoroughly, and is a first-class servant, with excellent references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ABLE TO GET up dinner parties and suppers; is thoroughly neat, highly recommended, and will go keep her kitchen in order. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 319 East 32d st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 370 West 52d st., corner 9th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands all kinds of cooking; a small family preferred; has good reference. Call or address No. 260 East 26th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; two years' best reference. Call for two days at No. 410 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; UNderstands all kinds of meats, game, soups, and is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objections to assist in washing; also good baker; City or country. Apply at No. 155 West 27th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE WOMan for cooking in all variety; Protestant Swedish woman, with good City references; is a tidy, respectable, and reliable person; country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

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COOK, &c

RAPID TRANSIT.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF MERCHANTS YESTERDAY.

THE PROJECT FAVORABLY CONSIDERED—ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS — HEARTY CONCURRENCE OF BUSINESS MEN—ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE FOR A PUBLIC MEETING—SPEECHES OF MESSRS. DRAKE AND ROOSEVELT.

In THE TIMES of Monday, the 18th inst., there appeared a letter on the subject of rapid transit, from Mr. James M. Drake, of the firm of Drake Brothers, bankers, Broadway. That letter was devoted to proving, by a reference to the system of carrying out great public works on the Continent of Europe, that a rapid-transit railroad adequate to the necessities of this City would never be built till a certain proportion of its cost was subscribed, without regard to any pecuniary return for the investment. Mr. Drake suggested that, if it were found that a rapid-transit railroad could be constructed for, say, fifteen millions of dollars, one-third of this sum ought to be subscribed as sunken capital, without any immediate claim to participate in the profits of the enterprise. The remaining two-thirds could then be readily borrowed from the ordinary class of investors, who would thus be perfectly secure of a good return for their money. Mr. Drake made the mistake of supposing that the City could, under the authority of a popular vote, subscribe half the sunken capital required. It was pointed out, however, that the constitutional amendments barred the way to any such proposal; and the discussion of the plan proceeded on the basis of its execution being confined to private hands and private capital.

Mr. Drake gave practical evidence of his belief in the feasibility of the scheme by heading the subscription list with $1,000. Mr. John Henry Hull promptly added another $1,000. Messrs. B. L. Ackerman and F. B. Thurber followed with valuable suggestions and with a subscription of $5,000 and $1,000 respectively. The appeal of THE TIMES to all interested to give some evidence of what pecuniary value they placed on rapid transit brought out several thousands more, and thus the project was in less than a week elevated to the rank of a practical business enterprise of the first magnitude.

THE TIMES of Tuesday, the 27th inst., contained a brief reference to an invitation from Mr. Drake for a conference at the office of his firm of "any persons interested in the subject" who desired to take an active part in prosecuting the newly-developed scheme of rapid transit. As will be seen from the proceedings reported below, that invitation was responded to with great alacrity by a large body of representative citizens. The movement which had fructified so rapidly in the columns of THE TIMES was at once recognized as possessing "the promise and the potency" of supplying a want over which half a generation has already been wasted. The volumes of discussion and the reams of legislation which have been devoted to quick transit seem at length to be about to bear fruit in a practical, business-like, and united movement to carry out the most momentous public enterprise which can ever be undertaken by this community.

Yesterday's meeting was not called for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions, but some of those who attended incidentally pledged themselves to provide some more of the preliminary guarantee fund of the proposed corporation. Adding these to the sums already promised through THE TIMES, the list now stands as follows:

B. L. Ackerman	$5,000
Clinton, per *Evening Post*	2,500
Aaron H. Kemp	2,000
James M. Drake	1,000
John Henry Hull	1,000
F. B. Thurber	1,000
John Wilson	1,000
A. B. Mills	1,000
Benjamin Odell	1,000
Charles H. Roosevelt	1,000
John Haven	1,000
George W. Weld	500
Eugene Beebe	250
Total	$18,250

In addition to the above, Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt undertakes to find 100 of his neighbors in Westchester who will contribute amounts corresponding to his own, and Mr. John Wilson has declared his willingness to double or treble his subscription of $1,000.

The interest in the movement favoring rapid transit in this City was clearly manifested by the character of the conference which was held yesterday forenoon at the office of Messrs. Drake Brothers, No. 66 Broadway. The room was filled by business men, representing every branch of commerce in this City, and these gentlemen indicated their earnestness of purpose in the matter by coming to the trysting-place long before the appointed hour, 11 o'clock A. M. There were in the office at this time the following well-known gentlemen: R. R. Hazard, D. H. Lawrence, John H. Kemp, P. C. Anthony, A. B. Woods, W. R. Wise, W. H. Scarles, C. H. Roosevelt, C. L. Cook, Stephen Angell, J. D. Pell, J. A. Cowing, Egbert L. Viele, C. I. Harvey, John McDonald, John Haven, Thomas D. Johns, W. F. Toombs, E. F. Brown, Walden Pell, Dr. N. R. Moseley, Col. John E. Rose, J. C. Ely, Wilson H. Blackwell, W. J. Morris, Thomas Hanson, T. B. Coster, William B. Dick, Edward W. Serrell, Alonzo Carr, John Wilson, William F. Smith, F. C. Johnson, W. E. Allen, Lewis Ballard, and the Drake Brothers.

The meeting was called to order at once, and Mr. J. M. Drake was unanimously declared its Chairman. He apologized for being a little late, saying that his only excuse was that there was not sufficiently rapid means of transit between the up-town and down-town sections of New-York. Mr. H. N. Camp was then chosen Secretary, and the Chairman proceeded to state the object of the meeting. He said that by way of prefacing the business of the moment the question to be considered was a practical one requiring business-like attention and treatment. He felt it was not necessary to call special notice of the distinguished gentlemen around him to the recent financial convulsions and their causes; but he would say that these same causes were found in the reckless undertakings of large works, wholly unnecessary to the country and fearfully expensive to carry out. It was now the duty of all men of commercial intelligence to remedy it possible what had been done in error, and to embark in enterprises calculated in every way to benefit the whole community and country. Panic and want of confidence were evils which resulted from the mistakes alluded to. To recover from the conditions into which they had thrown the people, he thought, was a consideration of the greatest moment. The only way he saw toward such recuperation was to enter upon great public enterprise looking toward the accomplishment of that which the people needed, and would assuredly benefit them. It had been said that this was an inauspicious time for the beginning of such an enterprise as the rapid-transit measures toward which the assemblage looked. Yet, Mr. Drake believed otherwise. He said that the country never had been in a more healthy condition financially and commercially than it was at present. Competent statisticians, who had carefully investigated the subject, stated that the amount of profits realized annually from the business of the country reached $600,000,000. This would seem to justify such an important commercial community as New-York in undertaking such an enterprise as this, which, as soon as it was in complete working order, would pay for itself over and over again. The money market, said Mr. Drake, is overstocked, and in a state favorable to embarkation in healthy enterprise. There was a constant demand for our securities, and all these facts made it apparent to the Chairman's mind that there was abundance of money waiting the fulfillment of an undertaking of this character. Something had been said about the parties likely to be interested in this matter. Every property-holder and citizen had an interest in the movement. He could see no justice in the remark that up-town property-owners should be the most interested in rapid transit. The Chairman believed that down-town property-holders were in reality the persons most interested in it, because the progress of business had an up-town tendency. The history of the City of New-York clearly demonstrated this fact. The speaker could remember the time when there was not a residence of any importance above Fourteenth street, and the Broadway stages did not go further up-town than Bond street. Even the Mayor of New-York used to live in Liberty street. Now the whole aspect of the City had changed. We had reached that condition where the larger portion of the inhabitants lived above rather than below Fourteenth street. Mr. Drake could not see that, according to the present state of travel and the City, why Barnum's Hippodrome would not afford a better location for the Stock Exchange than that of the present one. For all these causes quick transit was not alone essential to residents. A good deal had likewise been said about the opposition likely to be experienced by this project from the City railroad corporations. Mr. Drake thought such statements unwise, for no one would deny that travel increases in volume in proportion to the facilities afforded for it. To illustrate this assertion Mr. Drake said that in 1865 the whole number of passengers carried on the roads of New-York equaled thirty-five rides for every citizen of New-York, and in 1870 the whole number carried equaled 100 rides a piece for each inhabitant.

But, said Mr. Drake, these were merely general facts relating to the question; and it was no part of his design to consider them. That he left to the men who had experience in that direction. But having been thirty years in business life, and familiar during that time with finances and the financial histories of the great projects and undertakings which succeeded and failed during that period, he made a modest suggestion to the citizens of New-York as to what ought, in his judgment, to be done to prevent failure and bring about successful rapid transit. He would address himself to the solution of the financial difficulties of the problem exclusively. If a man wanted to build a house he did not first go to the architect and tell him to get up plans and devise schemes for erecting a suitable edifice. He first sat down and ascertained whether he had money enough to build a house, or could raise the sum required. That was the way in which the designs of rapid transit should proceed. How should we raise the money to build the road should be the cry. Men ought to raise the money first and plan afterward. Mr. Drake declared that he did not represent any one system, scheme, plan, or method. The thing was not a thing for scheming or one idea. It had to be done by almost unanimous consent, and was of such vast importance to everybody as to rise above any man's personal preferences or crotchets. The people were to be satisfied and benefited, and they were the ones to say how this should be done. To remove all the obstacles that had hitherto existed, Mr. Drake proposed that an effort should be made to secure the co-operation of every citizen to raise a fund that would guarantee capitalists against loss in the completion of the enterprise. He thought that an honest method of approaching the subject was to tell the people that money must be had to place the matter on a sound financial basis, and until it was so placed the enterprise would never go right. The proper thing to be done was to ask these citizens to put their hands in their pockets and to hand out a portion of their capital to aid the project. If they had not the ready money to spare, let them mortgage their property to raise it, and he felt assured that no man would ever regret having made such good use of his estate.

Mr. Drake's remarks were very warmly applauded, and when he sat down, Mr. Camp, the Secretary, read the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1875.

James M. Drake, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I regret that previous engagements, which I could not postpone, prevented me from being present at the conference of gentlemen interested in rapid transit.

I desire to state, however, that I will co-operate with you to the best of my ability in securing subscriptions, and think I can accomplish something as soon as we have a definite plan on which to work. Of course there will be a diversity of ideas as to the precise method by which the object is to be accomplished. I would therefore suggest that the details be left to a commission, to consist of the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, Cheap Transportation Association, Butter and Cheese Exchange, and the Mayor of the City, who should be empowered to examine and decide upon the best method of carrying out our ideas, and also, that the construction shall be under their supervision, to the end that stealing, stock-watering, &c., may be avoided.

In my opinion it is of importance in the start to have it in the hands of men who will inspire confidence and stimulate subscriptions; men like William E. Dodge, William A. Booth, Franklin Edson, B. P. Baker, and the Presidents of the other organizations I have mentioned would at once command attention and support. I believe that a large portion of the sum required could be raised from the members of the institutions over which they preside.

The real estate interest being also largely interested should also have some prominent representative in the Board of Commissioners.

These thoughts are hastily thrown together, and, of course, subsequent study of the subject may materially modify them, and they can be taken for what they are worth. Very truly yours,

F. B. THURBER.

P. S.—It occurs to me that a "taking way" of putting the subject to up-town real estate owners, would be to ask them how much rapid transit would benefit their property, and ask them to subscribe half that amount. A public meeting called under the auspices of such names as I have mentioned above would also doubtless facilitate and aid the consummation of our wishes.

After the letter, which was highly commended, Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, said that he felt a deep interest in the question because of the difficulties he daily experienced in reaching his place of business. He was not the only one in his neighborhood who suffered similarly, and was willing to adopt any honest method of relief such as that now presented. And to prove his earnestness of purpose he would subscribe $1,000 under the Chairman's suggestion, and would undertake to find 100 other men in his vicinity who were willing to do likewise. He and they felt that rapid transit would benefit the whole City from the lower to the upper boundaries, and would tend to maintain values. But the movement should be entirely devoid of any specific connection with any previous plan or scheme. This should be a movement of the people for their own welfare, and not subjected to the caprices or nonsense of engineer boards. Neither should it have any officer or influential member of its organization in any way connection with railroad operations or corporations. Let the people rule and control, pay for it, and employ engineers not to direct but to carry out the popular will. Mr. Roosevelt would not have men prominent or in the organization who were known to be mixed up in railway speculations at all. If such were found anxious to get into the project, and were permitted to do so, people would immediately lose faith in its honesty and very rightly would refuse to put their money in it at all. Mr. Roosevelt would not have men in the organization who have any connection whatever with railroad enterprises. He concluded by stating that he felt that the City should positively have rapid transit or it would go down financially, because people and trade would both be driven elsewhere. Therefore for the purpose of bringing the matter to a head he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman to draft such a subscription paper as may be necessary to start this movement, and to have the same printed and circulated for signatures, and that the Chairman of this meeting be Chairman of that committee.

The Chairman here suggested that any remarks made now should be directed to the financial side of the question, which was the only phase of it with which the meeting had anything to do. Some discussion followed relative to the resolution, and the propriety of enlarging the committee to be appointed. To terminate what threatened to become a uselessly long debate, the Chairman remarked that he thought the meeting was getting along a little too fast, but in his judgment it would be better to substitute a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a preliminary meeting, whereat the feelings of the people at large might be expressed.

Mr C. H. Roosevelt accepted the suggestion, and, after the first resolution was reconsidered, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee to take steps for calling a preliminary meeting for the discussion of the objects of this meeting.

Before a vote was taken Mr. A. A. Drake desired it to be distinctly understood that this meeting was not held in the interest of any scheme or organization. No corporation should have any interest whatever in it. The public alone was to be benefited, and the public should control the arrangements. The meeting was for the public, and nothing could be done without the public's co-operation.

Mr. John Wilson said he had gone into the project in good faith and for the benefit of the City and public. He had offered $1,000 for this object, and he was willing, if necessary, to double and triple it.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. A. A. Drake then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, we state that we have no interest in any plan, method, or organization heretofore existing for rapid transit, but we desire to inaugurate the basis of a financial plan that shall accomplish the object.

This was adopted, and Mr. John Haven, Fort Washington, N. Y., said that he and many of his neighbors were deeply interested in rapid transit, and would no doubt come forward pecuniarily to aid the project. He would contribute $1,000.

The Chairman then read the following telegram:

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Drake Brothers, No. 66 Broadway:

Please put me down for $500 worth of bonus stock.

GEORGE W. WELD.

No. 13 West Twenty-sixth street.

Mr. E. F. Brown offered a resolution, asking that a committee be appointed to secure subscriptions to the project. The Chairman and several other gentlemen thought such action premature, therefore Mr. Brown withdrew the resolution, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The committee will be appointed to-day.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AND EAR-RINGS FROM THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT TO MRS. FITCH.

A magnificent necklace and ear-drops of diamonds were received yesterday at the Custom-house, for delivery to Mrs. Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch, *née* Miss Minnie Sherman. They were sent by the Khédive of Egypt as a wedding present to the daughter of Gen. Sherman, in token of his appreciation of the advice concerning the reorganization and discipline of officers for his army given by the General during his visit to Cairo in 1873. They were forwarded through Oppenheimer Brothers, the Paris bankers, and were consigned to Drexel, Morgan & Co., of this City. The necklace is a perfect mass of large diamonds, artistically strung, and with still larger diamonds hanging down at intervals in the form of pendants. The ear-rings are composed of a number of the larger sized diamonds arranged to match the necklace. Both are contained in a superb jewel case of velvet and are accompanied by a congratulatory letter from the Khédive. Lieut. Fitch, accompanied by several of his wife's relatives, called at the Custom-house yesterday and viewed the present. All who saw it were enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration. It still remains in possession of Deputy Collector Lydecker, pending the conclusion of some formalities necessary to its delivery. Congress, recently, by a joint resolution, authorized the Lieutenant to receive it. Its value is estimated at $250,000.

THE GRADING OF GRAIN.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE YESTERDAY—THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE RAILROADS AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

One of the largest meetings that was ever held in the Produce Exchange convened yesterday morning to take action on the opposition of the railroads to the recently-adopted rules for the grading of grain. Formerly grain arriving at this port was not graded, and the owner was compelled to look after it to the lighters and until it reached the warehouse or vessel. It was sold in the exchange by sample. The new rules provide for the appointment of inspectors, who shall weigh the grain and determine its quality on arrival, and grant the owner a certificate setting forth the result of their inspection. The owner has then four days in which to receive the grain, and the railroads become responsible for the quantity and quality named in the certificate. They are also compelled to tow it anywhere and deliver it at warehouse or on board vessel at the owner's desire. The grain is sold on the exchange per certificate. The railroads refuse to comply with these rules on the technical ground that it is not right that they should make two deliveries, but other more important reasons are believed to underlie their objections. Mr. L. F. Holman was called to the chair, and Mr. S. H. Grant was elected Secretary. The call for the meeting having been read and some points of order decided, the following resolutions were offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of members of the grain trade held July 30, 1874, there was adopted an amendment to the rules for the establishment and government of a system for inspecting and grading "rail grain" in this City, which amendment reads as follows:

Article 7 of rule 19. "No charge for elevation or unloading boats, nor any other charges shall be imposed upon said grain by the railroad companies except as provided by the above rules."

Whereas, This amendment has proved so obnoxious to the railroad companies as to effectually prevent the adoption of the system and render it entirely inoperative; and

Whereas, It is believed that the inauguration of this grading system is strenuously urged by a majority of the trade both in the East and in the West; therefore be it

Resolved, That the foregoing amendment, together with all subsequent action, be hereby rescinded, and that the rules as originally presented by the committee appointed in April last, be adopted; and it is also

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Trade be respectfully requested to take the usual steps to include these "rules" in those of the Exchange governing the grain trade.

The reconsideration of the action of the grain trade, at its meetings in July, was in accordance with the above, on motion, adopted, and the rules as originally reported by the joint committee of the Produce Exchange and the railroads were read for the information of the meeting. During the reading the hour of 12 arrived, and the further consideration of these rules was adjourned until this morning.

THE NEW RULES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held an important meeting late yesterday afternoon. The question of amendments to the constitution came up in regular order, and several numerously signed petitions were presented urging a repeal of the recently passed rules enlarging commissions, on the ground that in the present depressed condition of business it will be unwise and ruinous to carry them into effect. This aroused a lively and acrimonious debate, the majority supporting the new rules and the minority fiercely protesting against them. Threats were even made that no man voting in their favor would ever be re-elected an officer of the Exchange. At 5:30 no conclusion having been reached, the meeting adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock, when the subject will be again taken up. The majority of the brokers doing business in the Exchange are bitterly opposed to the new measure, as its effect will be to kill small speculation through the Exchange altogether, and to concentrate the legitimate business of the street in the hands of a few. Their opponents, on the other hand, complain that under the old rules they are compelled to work twice as hard for their money as they were before the war, when there was not one-fifth of the competition they encounter at present. As these have a majority in the Governing Committee, and as it requires the impossibility of a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Exchange to overrule the orders of that body, the opposition of the others will probably have no result. The opposing members recognize their inability to abrogate the new rules, and are making the present fight merely for the purpose of entering a formal protest. They lay the blame of their defeat upon their own apathy while the matter was pending, and announce their intention of moving an amendment to the by-laws repealing the high commissions. This will take time to carry through. Meantime the new rules will go into effect Feb. 1.

PLANS OF THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

At the morning session of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Bailey as an amendment to the rules governing the treatment of prisoners, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Warden of the Penitentiary be and is hereby instructed to extend no special privileges to any prisoner in his custody in respect of dress, diet, or exercise, but to combine impartiality of treatment and strictness of discipline with proper humanity toward all the inmates.

Over forty bids for furnishing supplies of provisions, dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, &c., were opened by the Commissioners and Controller Green, but no contracts were awarded, in consequence of the inability of the board until to-day to determine as to the lowest offers.

At 3 P. M. the Wardens and heads of the institutions, in response to the summons of the Commissioners, appeared before them and gave their suggestions as to the best manner of reducing the expenses. The conference was held with closed doors. The members of the board asserted, after adjournment, that the hints given would not be acted upon, at least for a day or two.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Russia took out yesterday 56,000 letters and fifty bags of papers.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Severn D. Moulton will take place at her residence, No. 580 Lexington avenue, to-day at 3 P. M.

The Commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College will take place at Association Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Canada arrived from London yesterday, with thirty-seven passengers. The Adriatic, from Liverpool, brought 150.

Mr. William L. Hill, Secretary of the Baltimore Produce Exchange, was on the floor of the New-York Exchange yesterday.

The annual dinner of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association will be held at Delmonico's on Friday, Feb. 5, at 6 P. M.

William Gluch, a German, residing at No. 240 Broome street, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

At a recent meeting of the Friendly Society of St. Ambrose Parish, a minute of respect to the memory of its late almoner, Rev. Frederic Sill, was adopted.

Mr. E. D. L. Sweet has been elected a Trustee and Second Vice President of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph Company, with headquarters at Chicago.

The intermediate examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on Monday next at 10 A. M., and will be continued until the following Saturday.

The annual dinner of the George T. Trimble Association of old Public School No. 7 will take place at No. 9 Lafayette place on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16.

The eighth annual ball of the Italian Rifle Association, (Colombo Guard,) will take place at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, next Monday evening.

F. Schoener, residing at No. 156 Norfolk street, went to bed on Tuesday evening under the influence of liquor, and was found dead in his room yesterday morning.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will hold a social reunion at the Regimental Armory, No. 226 West Twenty-third street, next Saturday evening.

William H. Horton has been appointed Cashier in the Naval Office at $2,000 a year, and Nathaniel George, Assistant Refund Clerk, in the same office, at $1,800 a year.

At 10:30 last night very little ice was visible on the East River in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry, and but little difficulty was met with by the boats in making their regular trips.

William R. Algie will give his lecture on "The Uses of Poetry," at Unity Chapel, Harlem, this Thursday evening. It will be the first of a free course in that place.

The Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will give their first concert since their return from England, at Steinway Hall, next Monday, at 8 o'clock P. M.

An entertainment, consisting of fencing with small and broad swords and sparring, will be given at Col. Monsterey's Academy, No. 619 Sixth avenue, next Monday, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Gen. A. J. Gonzales will sing at Miss Proudfoot's reception, at No. 128 East Twenty-third street, this evening. Miss Heron, Mr. Pease, Miss Griswold, and Mr. Popo will also assist.

George Stumpf, of No. 75 Gouverneur street, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with keeping a policy shop at the above number.

The ladies' reception to be given by the New-England Society, at Delmonico's, this evening, promises to be a brilliant affair. A few tickets may still be obtained at Tiffany's, Union square.

The following have been appointed orators for the anniversary of the Rutgers College Bible Society, to be held in May: Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Mr. W. J. Leggett, and Mr. James Kemlo.

The Toledo and Wabash Directors met again yesterday afternoon, to devise means to meet their liabilities, past due and coming due, but nothing practical was suggested, and no conclusion was reached.

The Gambrinia Verein, a humoristic organization, gave its eighteenth annual ball at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street, last night, which afforded a pleasant reunion for the humoristic fraternity.

W. L. Ormsby, Jr., will deliver an address entitled "A Known Factor in Sociology," before the New-York Liberal Club, at Plimpton Building, corner of Ninth street and Stuyvesant place, to-morrow, at 8 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris arrived by the steamer Republic, of the White Star Line, yesterday morning. It is expected that after a brief sojourn in this City they will proceed to Washington, to remain several months.

The fifteenth annual sale of paintings of the Artists' Fund Society, contributed for the benefit of the association by its members, will take place at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 22 Fifth avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The eighth annual exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors will be given at the Academy of Design next Saturday evening. It is expected that the leading artists in this City will be represented.

The German Property-owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards held a meeting at Concordia Hall, on Avenue A, last night, when arrangements for a ball were completed, which is to come off on Monday.

Last evening a fire occurred in the basement of the four-story brick building No. 404 East Houston street, occupied by Charles Solomon as a storeroom for leaf tobacco, causing damages to the amount of $500; insured.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, of the Free Masons, gave its seventh annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which was well patronized by the Masonic fraternity, including several members holding high positions in the brotherhood.

Musarion is the name of an Austrian and Hungarian club which has been recently formed in this City for social purposes. A meeting was held last night at No. 71 Suffolk street, when members were received and a constitution and by-laws were adopted.

A paper entitled "Monomania—as affecting testamentary capacity," will be read by Edward Patterson, Esq., before the New-York Medico-Legal Society, this evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.

Leo Witkauski, formerly bookkeeper in the employment of Lipman, Brow & Co., No. 8 Walker street, was yesterday committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing $57 from his employers on the 11th of January.

George Washington Encampment, No. 101, of the order of Black Knights of Malta, will hold a ball at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-first street, on Feb. 22. During the evening the lady friends of its members will present a set of officers' jewels to the society.

Mr. Emil Schumann, late Chief Engineer of the Polaris, will deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, upon the recent Arctic expedition, during which he will exhibit illustrations of the various scenes and incidents which took place in the polar regions.

Messrs. George Cornwall and A. B. Cornwall, of the firm of Cornwall & Co., and Mr. F. F. Dufais, have made application to be reinstated in their privileges as members of the New-York Cotton Exchange. All claims against them, if any exist, must be presented to the officers of the Exchange before Monday, Feb. 1.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold yesterday at the following prices: Grate, (5,000 tons,) $5 25@$5 27; Stove, (10,000 tons,) $5 02½@$5 05; Egg, (5,000 tons,) $5 27½@$5 30; Nut, (5,000 tons,) $4 87½@$4 90. The attendance was large, the competition brisk, and the sales rapidly effected.

A concert for the benefit of the German Ladies' Association for the relief of destitute widows and orphans will take place at Steinway Hall this evening. A rich programme has been arranged. The committee is composed of William Steinway, J. C. Koulsaat, and a number of others, including the wives of prominent German citizens.

This being the day of prayer set apart for the colleges of this City, services will be conducted in the Chapel of the University, Washington square, at 11 A. M., by Rev. Mancius S. Hutton; and at Rutgers Female College, at 1 P. M., by Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. There will also be services at Rev. Dr. Rogers' church.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, before Judge Barrett, John McCullough pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years. Louis Klapsch pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and received the same sentence. Peter Lloyd, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The old balcony which extended the whole length of the front of the structure known originally as "Robineau's Baths," and afterward as "Palmo's Opera-house," and "Burton's Theatre," and now as the "United States Court Building," was removed yesterday, it having become so old and dilapidated as to be deemed unsafe.

Holmes & Lissberger, the bankrupt metal dealers of Pearl street, have made a statement, showing their secured creditors to be J. Bertschman, $337,000; Market National Bank, $12,138; National Park Bank, $11,300; total, $360,338. The unsecured have claims amounting to $540,848, including E. Ketchum & Co., $100,000; N. S. Simpkins, Jr., $73,240; Metropolitan Bank, $30,394; John Roach & Sons, $16,074; Quincy Mining Company, $28,820. The debts due to the firm amount to to $345,601.

Coroner Croker took the ante-mortem statement of Michael Keegan, who was shot on Tuesday, at his residence, in Eighth avenue, corner of Forty-seventh street, by his brother-in-law, William Higgins. The dying man said he had been notified by the landlord to leave his lodgings, and was speaking with his brother-in-law about the matter when, without any cause, he discharged his pistol, and shot him in the wrist. He said he believed that Higgins was crazy, as he could assign no motive for the shooting.

A general meeting of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society was held last evening in the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, Grand and Elizabeth streets. James O'Brien presided. The committee appointed at a former meeting for the purpose presented a series of resolutions petitioning, on behalf of 8,000 laboring men, the Mayor and Common Council of the City to devise means whereby the unemployed members of the union may have work to protect them from starvation.

BROOKLYN.

During the week ending Saturday, the 23d inst., 252 deaths occurred. Of these twenty-two resulted from diphtheria.

William and Charles Bandt were held for examination by Justice Semler, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $400 worth of tools from Solomon McElroy, of Stillman street.

Mary Ann Hogan, aged fifty years, of No. 1,043 Gates avenue, was found dead yesterday opposite No. 266 Throop avenue. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

During the year 1874 the number of new patients received at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital was 2,955. The Treasurer's report shows that during that time the current expenses were $3,939 92.

Coroner Simms yesterday continued the inquest in the case of the victims of the Pacific street tenement-house fire, but, after the testimony of a few witnesses had been given, an adjournment was taken until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Charity Commissioners at Flatbush yesterday the Committee on the Nursery presented a report, which was adopted, recommending the immediate appointment of new officers and nurses, and extensive alterations in the building.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has received from the Board of City Works the names of 194 persons who have failed, after proper notification, to replace old smooth vault covers with the rough coverings now in use. The delinquents will be prosecuted.

Controller Powell paid yesterday to the hospitals named the following sums: Long Island College Hospital, $5,500; Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, $9,500; Brooklyn Central Dispensary, $1,500; Gates Avenue Homeopathic Hospital, $2,000; Brooklyn Nursery, $5,000.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, the contracts for furnishing supplies during 1875 to the Board of Police and Excise and the Keeper of the City Hall, were awarded—the first to Simon Gunder, who bid $443 70, and the second to William H. Wheeler, whose bid was $537 55.

George Bargold, a farmer, of Westbury, Long Island, was fined $50 yesterday by Justice Eames for offering for sale several bales of hay which had not the gross and net weight marked on the outside, as required by law. Each of the bales was found to be lacking twenty pounds in weight.

At the annual meeting of the Photo-art Association, of Brooklyn, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, G. F. Van Doorn; Vice President, F. E. Pearsall; Recording Secretary, E. B. Barker; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Bolles; Treasurer, A. Berger. Messrs. A. A. Pearsall, B. T. Hoxsel, A. Berger, and J. Newberry were elected to compose the Executive Committee.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. M'INTOSH.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—Lieut. D. McIntosh testified: Belong to the United States Army; is stationed at Shreveport; had a company of cavalry there; was at Natchitoches on election day; know of persons being driven off last October; took some of my men with a United States Marshal, and acted as a *posse comitatus*, to make arrests of persons charged with violating the Enforcement act. Arrested twenty-seven men. Found the state of society upturned. Could not obtain assistance. The same conditions exist in De Soto Parish. There is a lack of confidence. There certainly exists intimidation of colored people; without troops colored men would not be able to give free expression to their political feelings; heard of a plot to assassinate Mr. Stockton at Natchitoches.

MAJOR MERRILL'S TESTIMONY.

Major Lewis Merrill—I have been stationed in Louisiana since October; part of the time in New-Orleans; have been in Shreveport; the Red River country is in a deplorable condition, and without the presence of troops there is no telling what would happen; the colored men are terrified, and are constantly in fear of violence; white Republicans are ostracized, that I know of; there was no free expression of political views, and the control was in the hands of a few men, leaders of the Conservative or White League Party; they would like to overthrow the State Government; there still exists a spirit of hostility to the Government; there is antagonism to equal rights; An impartial election could not have been held in that country. Several massacres have had the effect to intimidate the colored men. Weeks and weeks after the Coushatta massacre the colored men did not dare to remain at their homes at night, and I think that no free or fair election could have been held in Louisiana. White Republicans are socially ostracized. I have no personal knowledge of the Coushatta murders. When I visited Shreveport there was but little semblance of law, there was a volunteer Police, but I had no authority to act. It would not be safe for a stranger to travel through the Red River country and declare himself a Republican; an office was vacant in that section, and two gentlemen who conversed with me about it stated that they would not dare to accept a commission. I think that people generally consider that if a man is a Republican he can have no integrity. It would make no difference how honest Republican officials might be they would not be respected in office or out. I am engaged in making a report of all the massacres and political murders in Louisiana since 1866. In numerous instances colored men were deterred from voting because of fear engendered by the massacres. I do not know of a single instance where a colored man voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket; do not believe a Republican speaker would have been tolerated; in some instances he might have got half through, but under most circumstances he would have been drawn into a quarrel had he tried to avoid it. Do not have any positive knowledge of the existence of a White League in Shreveport, but think there was one; there was an organization of white people; will furnish this committee a copy of my official reports of the condition or affairs in Louisiana previous to last election; there were universal threats of discharging men if they voted a Republican ticket; these threats have their effect.

TESTIMONY OF A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Arthur W. Allen testified: Is an officer in the Sixteenth Infantry; was stationed at Colfax last year; on arriving at Colfax made it a point to ascertain the necessity of keeping up that post; went through the country and conversed with the people generally; and found, in conversation with Mr. Cosgrove, editor of the Natchitoches *Vindicator* that there existed an organization known as the White League. The League was organized to work upon the fears of the negroes, every other method to secure their political support having failed. When the men who had been arrested and tried for the Colfax murders returned to Grant Parish a congratulatory meeting was held by the white citizens.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STILL IN SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—1:35 A. M.—The House at this hour is still engaged in filibustering on the Civil Rights bill, with no prospect of an adjournment.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, for the election of officers, took place last evening at the rooms of the club, corner of Court and Montague streets. Mr. P. W. Ostrander called the meeting to order, and, according to the custom of the club, the Secretary cast the vote of those present for the following officers: John S. Dickerson, Commodore; Frank H. Stott, Vice Commodore; Marshal T. Dandson, Rear Commodore; P. W. Ostrander, President; W. T. Lee, Recording Secretary; Chauncey M. Felt, Treasurer; George G. Dunning, Assistant Secretary; John M. Sawyer, Measurer; Dr. Samuel Hall, Fleet Surgeon; Hon. John Oakey, Judge Advocate. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees: Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; Commodore Dillon, Capt. Asten, Capt. Wood, P. W. Ostrander, W. T. Lee, and Chauncey M. Felt. The Regatta Committee is composed as follows: J. A. Braman, Henry Hentz, and D. E. Mallory. The following gentlemen compose the Committee on Membership: Charles L. Franklin, James L. B. Willard, and L. L. Blood. The newly-elected officers made short speeches, and when all the business before the meeting had been disposed of, the members treated their friends to an excellent supper. It was announced during the evening that Mr. John L. Dickerson had purchased the yacht Madeline from the retiring Commodore, Mr. Jacob Voorhis, Jr. The yacht is the champion of these waters, and the announcement that she is to be retained in the club was received with hearty applause.

BUSINESS MEN RECOMMEND THAT THE CANALS BE DEEPENED.

A CONFERENCE OF MERCHANTS REPRESENTING THE TRADE ORGANIZATIONS, YESTERDAY—AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE ARTIFICIAL WATER ROUTES DEMANDED.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce by the delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Butter and Cheese Exchange, and the Cheap Transportation Association, five delegates from each body, to consider what action should be taken by the business men of New-York in reference to the proposed deepening of the Erie Canal. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and Mr. F. B. Thurber acted as Secretary. That portion of Gov. Tilden's Message relative to canals was read, and a general debate followed. Mr. George Opdyke, while favoring so much of the Message as referred to the enlargement of the canal, by proper dredging and deepening, so that a clear draft of seven feet could be carried safely from Oswego to Albany, opposed the pro

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

16 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25 | 100 St. Paul..... 37⅜
136 do..... 25¼ | 200 do.....s3. 38⅜
100 do..... 25½ | 200 do.....s10. 37⅜
100 do..... 25⅜ | 100 Erie Railway..... 29
100 do..... 25⅝ | 50 do..... 29¼
200 do..... 25⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 28¾
500 West. Union..... 72⅞ | 300 do..... 28⅞
1000 do..... 72¾ | 800 do..... 28½
200 do.....s3. 72⅝ | 100 do..... 28½
4100 do..... 72⅝ | 3600 Lake Shore..... 74⅜
10 do..... 72⅞ | 1000 do.....s3. 74
300 do.....b3. 72⅜ | 100 do.....s5. 74
300 do.....s3. 72½ | 400 do..... 74⅜
100 do.....c. 72⅝ | 700 do..... 74⅝
500 do..... 72⅝ | 500 do.....b3. 74⅛
1000 do..... 72½ | 100 Tol. & Wab..... 15⅝
800 Pacific Mail..... 34⅛ | 100 Tol. & Wab. Pf..... 26⅝
100 do.....c. 34¼ | 500 Ohio & Miss..... 27¾
500 Union Pacific..... 37⅛ | 300 do..... 27⅝
1200 do.....s3. 37 | 400 do..... 27⅞
200 do..... 37 | 200 do..... 27¾
100 Mariposa L. & M..... 6 | 25 Pac. R. of Mo..... 48¼
300 North-west.....s3. 44⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '82..... 115½
$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 119¼
40,000 do..... 12.115⅝
200,000 do..... 12.119⅛
500 do..... 115⅝
10,000 U.S.6s,10-40 R.116¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..... 12.117¼
200,000 do..... 12.116¼
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..... 12.118⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..... 12.119⅛
40,000 do..... 12.118⅛
5,000 do..... 12.118⅜
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65.119½
25,000 U. S. 5s,'81 R. 114⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s,'81 C. 115½
25,000 do..... 12.114⅜
40,000 do..... 12.115⅝
5,000 do..... 114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s,'76.....100 | 100 U. S. Ex.....x div. 59½
1,000 Mo. 6s,'77.....100 | 100 do.....b. c. 59
8,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty.....b3. 108⅜ | 2300 Erie R.....b. c. 28⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coupon..... 43 | 400 do.....b3. 28½
5,000 do..... 43⅜ | 500 do..... 28⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 44½ | 400 do..... 28⅝
1,000 do..... 44 | 300 do.....b3. 28⅝
1,000 S. Car. 6s, new..... 82 | 100 do.....b3. 28⅝
49,800 West. Pac. bs. 86
2,000 W. Un.Tel. 7s.100¼
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 92⅝
18,000 do..... 92¾
22,800 do..... 92⅞
1,000 do..... 93
5,000 do..... 92¾
1,000 do..... 93
10,000 Un. Pac. & F.. 81⅛
6,000 C.C.&I.C. 1st. 70½
1,000 S. L. & I.M.1st. 96½
3,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d..... b. 80
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 80¼
10,000 do..... 80
2,000 do..... 79½
1,000 do..... 80
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 54
11,000 St. W. Cen.. b c. 78
1,000 Canada So. 1st with int. etfs. 63
10 Cen. Nat. Bank..100
5 First Nat. Bank..205
100 Quick. Min. Co.....333
100 do.....b. c. 33⅝
8 Nat. B. Can. b. c.111½
12 do.....112
8 do.....111⅞
67 A. & P. Tel....b. c. 25⅜
600 do..... 25
400 Mar. & Mo.b. c. 34¼
200 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 34¼
100 do..... 34⅝
65 do..... 34⅜
100 do..... 34½
1300 W. Un. Tel.. b. c. 72⅝
800 do.....s3. 72⅝
1400 do.....b3. 72⅜
50 do..... 72⅝
1700 do..... 72⅜
1400 do..... 72⅝
1000 do..... 72⅝
200 do.....s3. 72⅝
800 do..... 72⅝
100 do.....b3. 73
1700 do..... 73
200 do.....u. r. c. 73
6200 do..... 73⅜
800 do.....b3. 73⅜
100 do.....c. 73
200 do.....s3. 73
200 do.....s3. 72⅞
200 do.....b3. 73
800 Un. Pac..b. c.s3. 37
900 do.....b3. 37⅜
200 do.....s3. 37
400 do.....c. 37⅜
1000 do..... 37

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Harlem, 1st C.109¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 55
3,000 T. & Wab., 2d. 52½
2,500 West. Union.... 73
600 do.....s3. 73
900 do..... 72⅞
200 do.....s3. 74
200 Lake Shore.....s3. 74
900 do..... 74½
100 do.....s60. 73½
100 do.....s3. 74
100 do.....s3. 74½
100 do.....s60. 73⅝
200 do.....s3. 74⅛
500 do..... 74
2100 West. Union.....s3. 72⅝
1800 do.....s3. 72½
100 do.....u. r. 72⅝
2500 do..... 72½
1400 do..... 72⅝
1100 do.....s3. 72⅝
1400 do..... 72⅝
500 do.....s3. 72¼
1400 do..... 72⅜
300 do.....s60. 73⅛
1000 do.....s3. 74
1000 do.....s60. 73⅜
1000 do.....s3. 74⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '65, N.....113¼
$3,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '67.....119⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup. '65, N.....113¼
5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.116⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 So. Car. 6s, new n. m. fd.....81½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s,'77.100
40,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 96⅜
8,860 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Br.fb. 85¼
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or. Br. 84
40,060 Ch. & N. W. con. coup. G. bds. 81⅝
3,000 do.....s3. 82
1,000 Ch. & N.W. con. 91½
1,080 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 92⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. 7a, L.G. 91⅜
46,000 Un. Pac. 6⅞ F. 81
4,000 S. Pac. of Mo. 81
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 1st. 112½
1,000 N.J. Cent. 1st. c. 103⅜
3,000 N.J. Cen. conv. 106½
1,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st. 92
2,000 Le. & N. con. '98. 89
10 Merch. Ex. Bk.....106
20 Hanover Bk.....96
100 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 25
700 W. Un. Tel. b. c. s3. 72⅝
2509 do.....72⅝
140 do.....s3. 72½
2600 do.....72⅝
1900 do.....b3. 72⅞
4300 do.....72⅜
2600 do.....72⅝
200 do.....72⅝
1400 do.....72⅝
1000 do.....72⅝
400 do.....b3. 73
1700 do..... 73
1000 do.....u. r. c. 73
6200 do.....73⅜
800 do.....b3. 73⅜
100 do.....c. 73
200 do.....s3. 73
200 do.....s3. 72⅞
200 do.....b3. 73
800 Un. Pac..b. c.s3. 37
900 do.....b3. 37⅜
200 do.....s3. 37
400 do.....c. 37⅜
1000 do..... 37

$2,000 Harlem, 1st C.109¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 55
3,000 T. & Wab., 2d. 52½
2,500 West. Union.... 73
600 do.....s3. 73
900 do..... 72⅞
200 Lake Shore.....s3. 74
900 do..... 74½
100 do.....s60. 73½
100 do.....s3. 74
100 do.....s3. 74½
100 do.....s60. 73⅝
200 do.....s3. 74⅛
500 do..... 74
2100 West. Union.....s3. 72⅝
1800 do.....s3. 72½
100 do.....u. r. 72⅝
2500 do..... 72½
1400 do..... 72⅝
1100 do.....s3. 72⅝
1400 do..... 72⅝
500 do.....s3. 72¼
1400 do..... 72⅜
300 do.....s60. 73⅛
1000 do.....s3. 74
1000 do.....s60. 73⅜
1000 do.....s3. 74⅛

500 Erie R'way b.c.s3. 28½
500 do.....b3. 28⅜
100 do..... 28⅝
100 do..... 28⅝
100 do.....c. 28⅝
500 do..... 28½
1000 LS. & M.S.R. bc.s3. 74⅛
700 do.....s60. 73¾
200 do..... 74⅛
200 do..... 74⅜
100 do.....b3. 74⅜
700 C. & N. W...b.c. 44⅝
100 do.....s3. 44⅝
100 do..... 44⅝
100 do.....b3. 44⅝
100 do..... 44⅝
100 do.....b3. 44⅝
700 do..... 44⅝
1900 do..... 44⅞
200 do.....b3. 44⅞
200 do.....s3. 44¾
300 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 74½
115 N. J. Cen. R. b. c. 107⅜
300 Ch. & R. I. R. bc.s3. 103¾
300 do..... 103¾
300 Ch. M. & St. P. R. bc. 37⅜
100 do..... 38
100 do..... 38⅛
400 D., L. & W...b. c. 108¼
100 T., W. & W...b. c. 15¼
300 do.....s3. 15
100 do..... 15⅛
200 do..... 14⅞
100 do.....s5. 15
200 do..... 14⅞
100 do.....s3. 14⅞
300 do..... 15⅛
300 do.....s4. 15⅛
100 do..... 15¼
200 do..... 15⅜
100 do..... 15⅜
100 Pac. of Mo..b. c. 47⅞
4 N. Y., N. H. & H..137
100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 21⅝
100 do..... 22
200 A. & P. Pf. b. c. 15
100 do.....s3. 14⅞
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 27⅞
500 do..... 27⅝
500 do..... 27¾
500 do..... 27⅝
600 do..... 27⅞
1050 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102¼

200 Erie Railway..... 28⅝
800 Rock Island.....s3. 103⅞
100 St. Paul Pref..... 68¼
100 North-west.....b3. 44⅞
300 do.....s3. 44⅝
200 do..... 44⅝
300 North-west. Pref. 59½
500 Tol. & Wab.....s3. 14⅝
100 do..... 14⅜
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 20¼
500 Ohio & Miss..... 27¾
200 do..... 27⅞
200 Atlantic & Pac.... 15

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

After a brief spell of weakness at the opening, the stock market assumed firmness and prices improved ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., the advance being chiefly in Lake Shore, Western Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, the last named having advanced from 25¼ to 25½, against sales at the close yesterday at 24⅛. Western Union moved up from 72⅛ to 73⅛, and Lake Shore from 74 to 74¾. Erie was conspicuously weak in the early dealings, and declined from 29 to 28⅜ on the annual report of the company to the State Engineer, which was generally regarded on the Stock Exchange as an unfavorable exhibit. For the afternoon dealings weakness prevailed, and the entire list recorded lower prices. Western Union was especially weak, declining to 72⅛ and closing at 72¼. Ohio and Mississippi declined 1 ₱ cent., touching 26⅞. Lake Shore reacted to 74⅛. There were some sales of this latter stock at 73¼@73½, seller 60. Wabash declined from 15⅜ to 14⅝, closing at the lowest point. As accounting for the decline in this stock, it was reported that the company has given up all attempts to pay the February interest, and intend adopting a funding scheme. North-western Common dropped from 44⅞ to 44, and St. Paul Common from 37⅛ to 36¾, the decline in the remainder of the list having ranged from ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. Investment Shares were strong and higher. Later advices from the West report the warfare between the leading railroad lines as being still in progress, and becoming momentarily more serious. The Grand Trunk and Great Western lines have made a further reduction in passenger fares between Detroit and Buffalo. It appears that the Michigan Central is the only company benefited by the contest between the two Canadian roads, and Mr. Amasa Stone, General Manager of the Lake Shore, announces that he will reduce fares if the fight is continued. This threat, it carried out, would probably precipitate a general war between the various lines leading to the East, which could not fail to be disastrous in its effects. The process of "cutting" freights is as brisk as ever, and wheat is being carried from Chicago to the East at thirty cents.

The monetary situation is still characterized by a great plethora of capital, which is constantly seeking employment in Government bonds, first-class railroad mortgages, and the leading dividend-paying railway shares. The rates for call loans are 2 to 3 ₱ cent., and for time loans, running from thirty to ninety days, 4@5 ₱ cent. Discounts are easy, with a brisk demand for best grades at 4@5 ₱ cent., prime rancing up to 7 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain in bullion by the Bank of England of £252,000 on balance to-day, which is £6,000 more than the withdrawal of yesterday. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is about 1 ₱ cent. below the bank rate, which remains at 4 ₱ cent. The market for securities was steady for Consols, which closed at 92⅜@92½, and firmer for United States Bonds, which closed at 107¾@107⅞ for old 1865s, 107¾ for 1867s, 104⅝ for 10-40s, and 102¾@102⅞ for new 5s. Erie declined from 26½ to 25⅞, closing at 26. There was a marked increase to-day in the demand for sterling bills on London, and the market closed firm at $4 86¼ @$4 86½ for bankers' long bills, and $4 89¼ @ $4 89½ for demand. Some of the German bankers were free buyers of bills, on account of their recent large sales of new 5s in this market for account of their London correspondents. This German demand for sterling has swept the market of bills offering against late negotiations of bonds in Europe of some of our leading railroad corporations. Yesterday and to-day some round amounts of sterling made against these bonds were taken at $4 86, but this afternoon no more bills were offered at this rate.

Gold was firm, advancing from 112⅞ to 113, the preponderance of transactions having been at the latter quotation. The specie shipments to-day were $255,000 gold coin and $175,000 silver bars. The engagements for to-morrow's steamers are reported at $700,000 gold coin and $100,000 silver. The outflow of g old and the firmer tone of foreign exchange explain the strength of the gold speculation to-day. The rates on gold loans ranged from one to two per cent. The ¡Customs receipts to-day were $244,000.

In Government bonds the transactions were even more important than yesterday, some large amounts having changed hands. As a rule full prices were current. The largest transactions were in 1867s, 10-40s, new 5s, and 1865s, new. Railroad bonds were lower for Wabash firsts, which declined from 80¼ to 79½, and seconds, which sold at 54. In the afternoon Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds declined from 81⅞ to 81¼. The largest transactions were in Pacific roads, which were strong at a further advance. New-York Central firsts sold at 112½ for coupon and 111 for registered. State bonds were firm for Missouris, which sold at 100 for 6ixes of 1876 and 1877. Tennessees, however, were weak, with sales at 43@43¾ for old ex-coupon, and 44½@ 44 for new series.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,090,066 59
Gold payments	351,688 89
Gold balance	46,952,195 23
Currency receipts	4,049,107 31
Currency payments	3,900,324 88
Currency balance	45,377,213 01
Customs	244,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 27.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	115⅜	115½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	115½	115⅔
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119¼	119¼
American Gold	112⅞	113
Bills on Lon., 60 days: $4 86@$4 86⅛	$4 86¼@$4 86⅜	
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103¾
Pacific Mail	34⅜	34¼
St. Paul Common	37⅜	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	58	58
Western Union	72⅞	73¼
Union Pacific	37	36⅞
Lake Shore	74¼	74⅜
Toledo and Wabash	15⅝	14⅝
Worth-western Common	44⅝	44¼
North-western Preferred	59¼	59½
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼	108¼
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜
Panama	111	111
Erie	29	28⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	81¼	87⅜
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	102¼	1,250
Erie	29	28⅜	9,900
Lake Shore	74⅜	74	35,000
Wabash	15⅜	14⅝	6,300
Northwest	44⅞	44	12,900
North-western Preferred	59½	59¼	600
Rock Island	104	103¾	4,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅛	36¾	6,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	58¼	58	600
Pittsburg	93	93	600
Del., Lack. & Western	108¼	108¼	400
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107	100
Michigan Central	79	79	100
Illinois Central	98⅛	98	300
Union Pacific	37⅛	36⅞	6,200
C., C. & Indiana Central	87⅞	87⅜	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21⅝	21	500
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	15	14¾	800
Ohio & Mississippi	28	26⅞	14,800
Missouri Pacific	47⅞	47⅜	100
Western Union	73⅛	72	47,900
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	25½	25	1,546
Pacific Mail	34⅜	34¼	5,300
Quicksilver	33⅜	33⅜	200
Mariposa	6	5⅞	600
United States Express	59½	59	200
Total sales			160,000

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, '65, n., c.	118¾	118⅞
6s, '81, r	119	119⅛	5-20s, '67, r	119⅛	119¼
6s, '81, c	119⅛	119⅜	5-20s, '67, c	119⅛	119¼
5-20s, '62, r	115⅜	115⅝	5-20s, '68, r	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, '62, c	115⅜	115⅝	5-20s, '68, c	119¼	119⅜
5-20s, '64, r	117	117⅛	10-40s, r	116⅜	116⅜
5-20s, '64, c	117⅜	117⅝	10-40s, c	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, r	119	119⅛	5s, '81, r	114	114¼
5-20s, '65, c	119⅜	119½	5s, '81, c	115½	115⅝
5-20s, '65, n., r	118¼	118⅜			

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	15	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅝	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quiet, but unchanged; quoted at $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—A good inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been quoted quite firm. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25, ₱ cwt.: No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@ $10 50: No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c., for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 12½ ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale on the basis of previous quotations. Minnesota Extras have been in most favor with buyers, for shipment and home use. Superfine and No. 2 attracted rather more attention. The sales since our last have been 12,600 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4, mainly at $3 85@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35, chiefly at $4 10@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 10@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5 05; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 90@ $5 70; mid trade and family extras on the basis of former quotations....Included in the sales have been 4,500 bbls. shipping stock within the previous range. ....Southern unchanged, but quiet; 625 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour firm, on sales of 400 bbls., mostly at $5 20 for Superfine....Corn-meal steady, on a moderate trade; sales equal to 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand, and quoted rather less firm as to price. The export inquiry has been very moderate, checked in part by the higher range of ocean freight room. Millers have been purchasing reservedly. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but steady, the better grades of Red and Amber most sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 15 for prime, afloat: $1 09 @$1 11 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 09 for fair average stock, in store $1 10@ $1 13 for No. 2 North-west, in store and afloat; $1 07 @$1 09 for No. 3 Spring; $1 17@$1 22½ for ordinary to strictly prime No. 1 Spring; $1 23@$1 26 for fair to choice Red Western; $1 26@$1 28 for Amber do.; $1 27@$1 32 for White do., car stock; $1 28 for choice Amber Pennsylvania....Corn has been quoted a shade lower for new, on a moderately active movement, partly for export; and altogether nominal for old. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at 82¼c.@ 84c. for very poor to prime new Mixed Western, mainly at 83½c.@84c. for good to prime, and closing steadily at 84c. for prime, afloat; 84c.@85c. for new Yellow and White Western; 87c. for White Southern; and 85c. for Round Yellow....Rye and Malt dull at former rates....Barley quiet at about previous prices; 3,900 bushels two-rowed State sold on private terms, rumored at $1 35 ₱ bushel....A moderate inquiry has been noted for Oats, at about steady rates for prime stock, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,000 bushels at 66c.@69c. for very poor to strictly choice Mixed Western, car stock, with 68¾c. reported bid for prime Chicago, afloat; 67c.@70c. for White Western; 67c.@69c. for White State, and 66c.@67½c. for Mixed do., odd lots....Feed has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $24 @$31 per foot to choice, ₱ ton. Hay has been in fair request at former rates. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 77½c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw in more demand at 50c.@70c.; Oat at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally dull at former rates; 150 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¾c., currency, 60 days.

HIDES—Have been quoted somewhat stronger as to price on a moderately active inquiry. Sales, 3,700 Buenos Ayres at 25c., gold; 5,500 Montevideo at 25c., gold, both 4 months, and 2,000 Dry Texas at 22½c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands to-day 168,200 Hides and 1,119 bales do., against 76,500 Hides and 498 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request at unaltered rates. We quote: New-Yorks, very good to choice, new, 42c.@50c.: New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 25c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c. @15c.; Californias, 45c.@50c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been without notable activity, yet have been quoted steady as to values.

LEATHER—Has been held with firmness, with a good inquiry noted for most kinds of stock. We quote Soles thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 28½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@ 26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@ 28½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@37c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@36½c. ₱ lb.... Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@ 32c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Steady, but dull; 140 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 57c.@65c. for good to fancy.

NAILS—Have been very moderately sought after, on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in less demand, with Strained to good Strained at $2 10@$2 15; good, 150 bbls. good Strained at $2 15, and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 25@$4 75 ₱ 280 lb....Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38c. for merchantable; sales, 95 bbls., in lots.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in rather better request, with City, in bags, quoted at $43 50@$44, gold; Western, in bags, at $44, currency.

PETROLEUM—Held more firmly, but quiet....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6½c....Of Refined, sales were made here of 2,500 bbls., deliverable first five days in February, at 12½c., quoted for early delivery at 12¾c.@12¼c., and at Philadelphia at 12c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@ 17½c....City Naphtha, 9c.@9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a light movement for early delivery, and a moderately active business for forward delivery. Offerings of stock more liberal. Sales for early delivery amount to 175 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $19 40; 225 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $18@ $18 25; and extra prime at $15 75 ₱ bbl.; and for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 2,250 bbls., March options, at $19 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted cheaper on a restricted inquiry; City at 8¾c.; Western at 8½c. ....Cut Meats in very moderate request at about former rates, with sales reported of 190 hrs. Clear Bellies at 10⅞c.@11c.; 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in lots, part at 10½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at unaltered rates....Bacon very quiet, but quoted steady; sales 75 hrs. City Long Clear at 10¾c.; Western ditto, near vessel, at 10½c.; Short Clear at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Long and Short Clear at 10¾c. at Lard has been more active, opening weaker but closing more firmly, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 tcs. strictly prime Western prime at 11½c.; 500 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.; 113 tcs. No. 1 City at 13 7-16c.@13½c., and 1,000 tcs. Refined for the Continent on private terms, quoted at 14½c.@14¾c., and City Refined for forward delivery at 13½c. Sales for early delivery of Western Steam 1,250 tcs. January options, at 13¾c.@ 13 13-16c.; 2,750 tcs. February at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 250 tcs. March at 13 15-16c., and 750 tcs. April at 14 1-16c. ₱ lb....Of Beef, 100 bbls. sold, and of Beef Hams, 60 bbls., at steady rates....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted about as in our last on generally restricted dealings.

RICE—There has been a somewhat livelier business noted in this line, mainly in domestic product, in a jobbing way, within the previous range, as to values. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been comparatively slow of sale, yet held rather more confidently, but has been inactive with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5¾c.@6c., gold, free.

SKINS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies, with values, however, quoted steady. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 61c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Shaft, 67½c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c. @51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c., gold; Calcutta, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—Has been selling rather moderately, even in a jobbing way, at about previous rates. Castile quoted at 8½c.@9c.; Colgnte's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., at 6½c., less usual discount.

STARCH—Has been moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way. Western Corn at 4½c.@5c.; Potato at 5½c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, with Sicily quoted at $105@$110, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Have been very dull on the nominal basis of 8c.@ 8¾c. for fair to good refining stock. No dealings of moment reported to-day. Last evening, 63 hhds. Demerara sold on private terms. Refined quiet at former quotations.

TALLOW—Steady, but dull; equal to 45,000 lb. sold at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c. for prime to choice....Of Stearine, 175 tcs. prime Western sold at 14¼c., quoted at 14¼c.@14¾c.; and 25 tcs. do., for forward delivery, on private terms; market very firm.

TEAS—Firm and in good request; sales 1,500 half-chests Green, 1,300 half-chests Oolong, and 2,000 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been very quiet since our last, within the range of $1 05@$1 10, gold, for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at 97c.; sales, 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth room, the demand has been moderately fair and steady for Grain at firmer rates, and for Provisions and Cotton at about steady figures. In the chartering line the movements have been on a restricted scale, with rates quoted generally unchanged. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum most inquired for....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton, chiefly at 7-32d. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef on private terms, quoted at 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; and 3,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 220 bales Cotton, in lots, part at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn (prompt shipment) at 10d.; 8,000 bushels Grain (next week's shipment) at 10½d.@11¼d. ₱ bushel, showing an advance; 200 tcs. Provisions on private terms, quoted at 8s.@8s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 70 tons do., at 40s.; 50 pks. Leather at 60s. ₱ ton, and 300 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ₱ bbl.; also, a British bark, with about 2,100 bales Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 27-64d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 43,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₱ 56 lb.; 80 tons Oil-cake, at 25s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions, at 7s. ₱ bbl., and 10s. ₱ tierce; 1,500 bxs. Cheese, at 55s. ₱ ton; also, a British ship, 692 tons, hence, with oil-cake, on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and a British ship, 1,326 tons, and a British bark, 279 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 350 pks. Provisions, on private terms; 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl., and 400 Staves on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian brig, 256 tons, hence, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, in bags, at 7s. 11d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 450 pks. Provisions, part at 10s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel; 800 bags Clover-seed at 42s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Lard at 52s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Hamburg, by sail, 500 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, a Dutch bark, 429 tons, hence, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 798 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo, and loading, in part, with Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton....For Havana, an American brig, 268 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,250, gold....For Cardenas, an American bark, 314 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, on private terms, quoted nominally at 17c.@18c....For Rio Grande do Sul, an American schooner, with about 2,200 bbls. Flour, reported at $1 43 ₱ bbl....For Fernambuco and back to New-York, an American schooner, 202 tons, reported at $2,800....For Jeremie, an American schooner, about 800 bbls. capacity, at $700....For Santos, a British schooner, about 220 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 25 ₱ bbl....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $7; and another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $6....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875.

On this forenoon trade in Live Stock generally was slow, and the herds and flocks on hand were not closed off when the markets closed at noon. Beeves sold at 6¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. to 6 cwt., on 55 lbs.@ 58 lbs. net. Milch Cows sold in single lots at $37@$70 ₱ head. Calves included. Veals and Grass Calves were generally held on sale. Sheep, 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. Nominal value of Live Hogs, 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. City Dressed, 8¾c.@8¾c. Western Dressed, 7¾c. @8c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 133 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10⅜c.₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 101 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 116 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt; 105 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for self 150 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 71 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., and 81 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. strong; 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 67 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb.; 15 choice quality Illinois Steers at 11¾c

SNOW SLIDES IN UTAH.

THE TOWN OF ALTA DESTROYED BY AN AVALANCHE.

A WHOLE FAMILY SMOTHERED IN THEIR HOME—OTHER FATAL CASUALTIES.

From the Salt Lake Herald, Jan. 21.

On Tuesday night the people of the thriving little mining town of Alta, at the head of Little Cottonwood Cañon, were startled by the dread cry of "Help! snow slide!" in the distressing tones of a woman from an elevated part of the burg. Simultaneously was heard a sharp rumbling as of quick and near thunder, and then followed deafening roars, the crashing and snapping of timbers, and the general rushing and crushing of mighty matter. Scarcely had the echo of the female voice ceased before the "whole town had turned out." Trembling women were running hither and thither, all searching for a place of safety, no one knowing where to go to get away from the dread destroyer. A snowslide had descended on the camp, and though the bulk of the avalanche had rested at the upper part of the town, in their wild flight the unhappy denizens of the place half expected that at the next moment they would be buried and crushed in a bank of treacherous snow.

After the first shock was over, the frightened people, partially restored to useful activity, with one object in view, rushed up the street to the elevated bench on the north side of Alta, some carrying lanterns, others shovels, and others with staves, poles, or anything that could be used in digging through the snow. About fifteen rods from the business centre of the town a wild scene presented itself. The snow was piled up to the depth of thirty feet, and projecting from the packed surface were large bowlders, heavy mining timbers, and here and there a portion of what had once been a frame dwelling-house. They realized that from the location of the slide some of their acquaintances—their friends, and perhaps relatives—were beneath the mighty mass of snow and débris, and scores of hardy miners went to work digging away the snow from where had stood houses occupied by human beings. While thus engaged a faint cry of "Help," came through the snow; again it was heard, and again, but growing more faint and weaker at each successive cry. It did not take long to ascertain the direction from which the voice proceeded, and when once the men on the surface had found the location there was lively shoveling of the snow for a few minutes. Short as those minutes were, each must have been an age to him who was underneath; but the quick strokes of the shovels grew more distinct to the ears of the almost doomed man, and finally he was lifted from his snowy bed and the light of a dozen or more lanterns shone full in his face. The fortunate-unfortunate man was George Tomlins, an old gentleman who has made Alta his home for several years. By his side, in the bed on which he had been lying, was the body of Michael Kelly—"Old Mickey"—who was known to every resident of Alta and vicinity. The snow had done its work for "Old Mickey." He and Tomlins had retired early, but were not asleep when the avalanche came. Before they knew what was the matter the building was crushed and the two men buried under at least six feet of snow. "Mickey's" back was broken, and it is thought he died instantly, but Tomlins was more fortunate. True to his former self, after being resurrected, the old man called for a "whisky straight," and in quick succession poured down several "drinks" of his favorite beverage. He had been "very dry" during the day, and as the whisky ran freely, long before the excitement had ceased the old man was on a "jolly spree."

While Tomlins and his mate were being uncovered, there was a busy scene at another place. The residence of Mr. James Carey was in the centre of the slide. Above the side of the location the men commenced working with their shovels, and soon succeeded in finding what had been the interior of the frame house, though the building was broken to pieces and some of it carry away. A little more shoveling discovered a heart-rending sight, which caused many of the stern, hardy miners to shed tears. Seated in an easy chair, and clasping to her breast her infant babe, sat Mrs. Carey—mother and child both dead. Near them were the lifeless remains of the husband and father, and in another part of the room was the corpse of an adopted daughter, a bright little girl about six years old, named Laura Wilson. None of the bodies exhibited bruises of any kind; they had all suffocated. The expression on the mother's countenance was one of mingled anxiety and despair, as if she had hoped that her dear ones might yet be saved, but had finally died, realizing that all must perish. The snow around the husband's body showed that he had struggled hard to extricate himself.

In another place the dead body of an old miner named Vanderleen was found. Up to last evening no other victims had been discovered, though a number of men are missing, and it is believed they are under the snow. It is impossible to tell how many were killed or what is the damage to property; and it will probably be late next Spring, when the snow melts, before all the facts are known. There were apparently two slides, each of immense proportions, which started about the same time; and though they headed at different points and did not travel the same route, they united immediately above Alta, the whole force and mass entering and crushing through the town. One of the avalanches started from near the Mackay Mine, above and west of Emma, and on its course of destruction swept away the extensive trestle-work and the large ore-house at the latter mine. The other started from the Stoker Mine, near the top of the ridge between the two Cottonwoods, and passed down a gulch east of the track of the first, the junction of the two being at the foot of the mountains on the elevated plateau north of Alta. It is unusual for snow-slides to occur in that vicinity, and those of Tuesday are the largest ever known there. Rain had been falling very fast all the afternoon, and the snow had become thoroughly saturated and soggy with water, and the weight being thus increased caused the slide.

The people of Alta, though not expecting one of those catastrophes, were fearful that one would occur. Nearly all night on Tuesday the most terrible fears rested on the more timid of the town. The ladies there could not be induced to sleep anywhere in the vicinity of the slide, and we furnished beds in the lower and better protected part of the burg.

Yesterday morning there was considerable of an exodus from Alta, sixteen men from that place coming to this city, and we understand between twenty and thirty others will leave there to-day. One more avalanche would have the effect of almost depopulating the town. The snow was falling very fast yesterday, and snow-slides were expected at any time.

At 12:30 o'clock last night Mr. Sol. Kimball, the Big Cottonwood mail carrier, reached this city, bringing the sad intelligence that six men were killed in a snow-slide in the above cañon yesterday afternoon. The slide occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock, and was one of the heaviest that has come down this Winter. It started from near the top of the mountain above the Richmond Mine, and, descending with irresistible fury, crossed the gulch, carried off the Wellington Company's blacksmith shop, the two men who were in it narrowly escaping with their lives. About 100 yards below the Richmond the slide overtook eight "snakers"—men who were engaged in drawing the ore from the Richmond down the mountain on raw hides. All of the unfortunate party, with their horses, seven in number, were buried in the avalanche. The miners from the neighboring mines turned out and worked bravely to extricate their fellows, but only succeeded in saving the lives of two, and one of those was so badly injured that it is feared he cannot recover. The names of the two that were rescued are George McCorlin and Thomas White. The former, who is in a critical condition, was entombed in the snow three hours. White was relieved from his perilous situation after being under the snow thirty minutes. The remaining six of the party are buried in thirty feet of snow. Their names are Thomas E. Vanderick, William Ritter, Charles Dabble, Joseph Breeze, Henry Atkins, and Reuben Moore. When Mr. Kimball started to come to the city, at 7 o'clock last night, there were between fifty and sixty men at work shoveling snow in search of the bodies. The intention was to continue the digging all night, and until the bodies were found. The slide is said to have run three-fourths of a mile, and was 200 yards wide.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

The trotting matinée given at Barnum's Hippodrome yesterday afternoon was well attended, and the two contests on the programme afforded much satisfaction. The first contest was for a purse of $225, which closed with five entries, all of whom appeared, viz.: Pilot, Longfellow, Bessie, Tip, and Buffalo Bill. The victory fell to Pilot, who trotted much better than on Tuesday night, and won the race in two straight heats. The second and third prizes were divided between Longfellow and Buffalo Bill, Bessie getting the fourth prize.

SUMMARY.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME, New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875.—Purse, $225; for all horses, under saddle, mile heats, catch weights; $100 to first horse, $60 to second, $40 to third, and $25 to fourth.

John Murphy's b. g. Pilot	1	1
Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow	3	2
Daniel Mace's b. c. Buffalo Bill	2	3
John Rogers's m. Bessie	4	4
J. Haslett's s. g. Tip	5	5

Time—2:38, 2:57.

SECOND RACE.

The second affair was a match between Sherman and Dan Miller for $200, and the latter proved an easy victor, as Sherman acted badly.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile heats; under saddle; catch weights.

E. C. Miller's s. g. Dan Miller	1	1
E. Doty's b. g. Sherman	2	2

Time—3:03, 2:57.

DENIAL OF INTENT TO SMUGGLE.

On the 10th of last September, Mlle. Josephine Egan, a fashionable French "modiste" at No. 5 Brevoort place, arrived at this port on a return trip from Paris, on the steamer Hohenzollern. She had her trunks passed free by the Custom-house Inspector, on representations that the contents were her private personal property, and were not to be sold as merchandise. One of her trunks contained very rich and valuable dresses, dress goods, &c., and suspicion having become excited shortly after the goods were passed that the articles in that trunk were to be used as merchandise, and had been smuggled, a visit was paid by Custom-house inspectors on the 12th of September, two days after the landing of the goods, to the establishment of Mlle. Egan, in Brevoort place, and the trunk and its contents were seized, and proceedings taken for their condemnation, on the ground that they had been smuggled. Mlle. Egan was greatly distressed at the seizure of her property, which was worth several thousand dollars. The contents of the trunk consisted of fifty-five and a half yards of silk, five silk dresses, a silk polonaise, an alpaca skirt, and a woolen dress and polonaise, all of the finest material, and the made articles some of the best productions of the most celebrated Parisian "modistes." The property was condemned by default, by order of Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, on the 29th ultimo, Mlle. Egan failing at that time to make any defence, or put in any claim for the goods. She has now, however, sent a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that the order of condemnation be vacated and her property restored to her, on the ground that she did not intend to use it as merchandise, nor to smuggle it, and that it consists entirely of "models" or "patterns" to exhibit to her customers to facilitate their choosing of styles and materials in giving their orders for dresses. She appeared before Commissioner Osborn on Tuesday, and swore to the facts recited in her petition.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST ITS MANAGEMENT—RESIGNATION OF PROF. C. F. CHANDLER FROM THE DIRECTORSHIP—UNJUST ACTION OF THE MANAGERS OF THE FAIR.

Prof. C. F. Chandler has resigned his position as Director of the American Institute, in a sharply-worded letter to the Board of Directors, in which he takes exception to the action of the Board of Managers of the recent fair and their unjust treatment of the exhibitors. His letter is as follows:

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Jan. 23, 1875.

To the Board of Directors of the American Institute:

GENTLEMEN: I have this evening learned of the action of the Board of Managers of the late fair, with regard to the award to the exhibitors of metaline, and I regret extremely the necessity which compels me, in consequence of the unjust treatment which these exhibitors have received from the Board of Directors, and finally from the Board of Managers, to resign my position as a Director of the American Institute. When a year or two ago I was invited to act as a Director of the Institute, under its then new organization, I accepted with alacrity, for I believed this organization capable of accomplishing an enormous amount of good, not only in encouraging the manufacturing industries of this country, but also in educating the public in everything that relates to its material welfare. From time to time complaints have reached my ears of gross injustice suffered by exhibitors, sometimes attributed to a clashing of their interests with those of officers of the Institute, at other times to venality on the part of judges and others. I have hitherto been culpable in neglecting to invest igate these charges on account of other engrossing duties. In this case, however, the facts are before me; they are within my own knowledge, and I cannot permit the present case to pass unnoticed, nor can I consent to serve in an organization which deals so unjustly with those who accept its invitation to exhibit at its fair, expecting an impartial and disinterested award according to the merits of the articles exhibited.

At the opening of the fair, in September, the American Metaline Company placed the metalined bearings on exhibition, running them without lubricators during the rest of the fair. Soon after opening the metaline the company placed in the hands of the institute its claims for the invention, with a list of thirty or forty establishments in New-York and its vicinity where it was in practical use. A committee of three judges was appointed, including two mechanical engineers who stood very high in their profession, and who are specially competent to judge of the merits of a substitute for lubricators in machinery. After devoting considerable time to the investigation, visiting the establishments where metaline is used, and subjecting it to what they considered the most severe test possible, they unanimously recommended it to the Board of Managers for the highest award of the institute. This award, known as the "Great Medal of the American Institute," is given, according to the by-laws of the institute, "to the discoverer or inventor of a machine, product, or process which shall have been proved by long-continued operation and practical adaptation to be so important in its use or application as virtually to supplant every article or process previously used for accomplishing the same purpose.

The Board of Managers hesitated to award the "Great Medal," as this was the first appearance of metaline before the Institute; but recognizing its merits, they recommended it to the Board of Directors for the "Gold Medal of Progress." Being present at the meeting of the Board of Directors when the papers relating to this case were received from the Board of Managers, I was astonished at the vehement attack which was made upon the metaline by two of the highest officers of the Institute, especially as neither of them had taken the trouble to visit a single establishment where the metaline was in use, and as they did not advance any reasonable grounds for their opposition.

I was aware that one of these gentlemen had committed himself against the invention at the opening of the fair, and I was also aware that both were peculiarly interested in an article which metaline will probably supplant, but I did not suppose that their action would be influenced by such considerations. As a unanimous vote was declared to be necessary at this meeting to award the "Medal of Progress," (which I doubted,) and it was apparent that such a vote would not be given, another member moved to send back the report of the judges for amendment, which was accordingly done. The two experts promptly returned a report, more detailed and much stronger than the first, while the third judge, after postponing the matter for several weeks, sent in a minority report, purporting to give the results of his observations in several establishments where the metaline is in use. His statements, directly opposed to his first report, exhibited so much ignorance, incompetency, and unfairness that the proprietors of the establishments visited by him protested, in writing, to the Board of Managers against them. The exhibitors themselves requested the appointment of other additional judges, as provided by the by-laws of the Institute for such cases.

In the face of all these facts, the Board of Managers have refused to appoint additional judges, have reversed their former action, on a minority report proved to be false, and have awarded a silver medal—an award usually given to boots and shoes, argand burners, billiard-tables, blank books, fancy articles, &c., and not for good workmanship merely. Here is an invention which claims to do away with lubricators on all kinds of machinery, from cotton spindles to locomotive crank bearings, which, if its claims be sustained, will save enormous sums now paid for lubricators, besides avoiding all the dangers and losses which result from hot journals and from the free use of oil. Competent judges pronounce the claims well founded; the facts are available to every member of the institute; letters from the most reliable and well-known manufacturers in New-York and its vicinity were before the two boards. If the claims were sustained the invention could not receive too high an award; if not, no award should be given. The award of a silver medal is inconsistent and insulting.

I consider the whole affair to be a conspiracy, very adroitly executed by a few of the managing men in the institute, to belittle this rival invention, and I cannot countenance it by remaining longer a Director of the American Institute. Very respectfully yours,

C. F. CHANDLER.

YESTERDAY'S EXAMINATIONS AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The examinations at the Normal College were yesterday concluded. A slight change was made in the programme as previously announced in THE TIMES. Physics, which was originally intended for the examination on Thursday, was yesterday taken up in place of the study of literature, the latter being postponed until to-morrow. Yesterday the students were also examined in French, German, history, physics, physiology, and geology. In the papers in physics, geology, and physiology there were among others the following interesting questions:

In physics were asked: 1. Explain how multiple echoes may be formed. State when sound will be refracted toward a perpendicular on entering a new medium obliquely. (Illustrate the last with a diagram without explanation.) 2. Explain why the sunset sky is red, and the mid-day sky blue. The geology paper contained the following: 1. Under what form does water at the surface destroy rocks? 2. Describe in detail a glacier and the work it does. What is meant by a snow-line? 3. What do you infer to be a principal agent in volcanic action, and why do you infer this? What are earthquakes? The following was a question on the paper on physiology: Define the function of the nervous system. Describe the structure of a nerve. Where is the internal ear situated? The paper in English history was complex, covering the essential portion of the work of the term in that study. It is appended in complete form. 1. State the principal events of the reign of Edward III., and the grounds of his claim to the French Monarchy. 2. When was England declared a Commonwealth? What circumstances led to such a change? Describe the career and character of Oliver Cromwell. 3. Name the victories of Marlborough, and state when the Hanoverian succession was established. 4. Give the date of the accession of the first of each of the different reigning families, and tell the principal foreign wars in which England was engaged. 5. Name the members of the Stuart dynasty, and state how each closed his career.

A DARING ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

A daring robbery which the police thought it necessary to keep concealed from the public until yesterday, was committed on Monday evening at the house of Mr. Nathan Adolphus, No. 171 Adelphi street, near Myrtle avenue. The house is a two-story and basement frame building, and Mr. Adolphus' household consists of himself and his wife, both of whom are very old people, and a colored servant named Mary Simmons. About 7 o'clock on Monday evening, Mr. Adolphus and his wife left home for the purpose of spending the evening with some friends. A few minutes after their departure the girl Mary Simmons was summoned to the front door by the ringing of the bell. Three men, when the door was opened, asked if Mr. Adolphus was at home, but before the girl could answer they had passed into the hallway. One of them closed the door, and the other two, taking the girl by the arms, led her down stairs to the basement, threatening her with violence if she offered to give an alarm. In the basement the girl was forced into a chair, and one of the men drawing a pistol close to her presented a pistol at her head, threatening instant death if she attempted to give any alarm. The other two men proceeded upstairs, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned laden with about $500 worth of property, consisting principally of silver-ware and jewelry. The thieves before leaving the house, gagged the girl and bound her securely to a chair. About 9:30 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus returned from their visit. After ringing vainly for admission they procured assistance in an adjoining house, and forced an entrance by the rear door of their own residence. When the girl was released she related the facts as given above. Mr. Adolphus sent information of the outrage to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. An accurate description of the thieves was given by the girl. It is supposed they came from New-York. The Police think they are on the track of the thieves, but up to the present no arrests have been made in connection with the case.

FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

IMPORTANT ARREST—BAIL REQUIRED TO THE AMOUNT OF $10,000—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Capt. Charles N. Brackett, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, has been engaged for some weeks in an endeavor to discover the facts in relation to reports that several importers were engaged in defrauding the Government by paying only the duties due on woolen or cotton goods on importations of silks and other costly articles on which much higher duties are imposed; it being charged that "sample" boxes of importations of silks, &c., would, on their way to the appraiser's department, be changed for similar appearing boxes containing cotton or woolen goods instead of the real articles imported, and low rates of duty thus be paid on the whole importations. Some time ago W. J. Pollock, an importer, and two Custom-house cartmen named Van Volkenburgh, were charged with an offense of this character. Pollock fled, and the cartmen were arrested, and gave bail to answer. Yesterday it was ascertained that on Tuesday a respectable-looking man named Gustavus W. Ball, supposed to be a clerk in an importing-house, had been arrested at the instance of Capt. Brackett, on a affidavit made by United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy that Ball had been engaged in defrauding the Government by concealing imported goods liable to a high rate of duty, or, in other words, cheating the Custom-house by means of false samples. Ball was brought before Commissioner Osborn, and committed to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $10,000 bail, for an examination at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Commissioner Osborn disclaimed any further knowledge of the case than that given above, but "thought" that Mr. Purdy could give additional information. Mr. Purdy said he knew no more than the Commissioner about the matter, but "thought" Capt. Brackett could give full particulars, if he felt inclined. Capt. Brackett, on being questioned, was exceedingly annoyed to find that the fact of Ball's arrest had been ascertained, and was to be made public, saying that it would interfere with the "working up" of the case, which promised to be a very important one. He courteously, but positively, declined to give any further information at the present stage of the proceedings, but said he would give full particulars when it was proper to do so.

CITY HALL NOTES.

THE MAYOR'S VISITORS—WORK ON THE PARKS—EXPENSES OF KING KALAKAUA'S RECEPTION—SALARIES REDUCED IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor Wickham was occupied, yesterday, mainly in receiving visitors. During the afternoon the callers included Hon. John Kelly and Hon. John Morrissey. Mr. Morrissey stated that his visit was of a social and not of a political character—but the object of Mr. Kelly's call was not explained. Later in the day the following officials had interviews with the Mayor: Gen. Alexander W. Harvey, the Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes; Mr. E. D. Gale, Commissioners Westervelt and Budd, of the Dock Department; Police Commissioner Disbecker, Chamberlain Lane, Controller Green, and others. Mr. Green's visit is said to have been in relation to the payment of some claims, and that of Gen. Harvey in reference to the conduct of his bureau. Messrs. Simon Stern, G. S. Walling, Jahn T. Agnew, and others also called upon the Mayor.

The prosecution of the work on Riverside and other parks up town was the subject of a conference yesterday, in the Mayor's office, between Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, and President Stebbins, of the Park Department. After a long interchange of views, both gentlemen, it is said, expressed themselves in favor of having an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen authorizing the work to proceed.

Mr. John C. Dooley sent a communication to Mayor Wickham yesterday, requesting him to use his influence to obtain for him about $60 0 which, he says, the City owes him for his services in the Department of Public Works and in the Fire Department. Mr. Dooley was employed at one time as foreman of a gang of laborers, but was charged with making false returns of the time of the men. He claimed that he was innocent of the charge. The Mayor promised to look into the matter.

The Aldermanic Committee on Finance met yesterday to examine bills for the reception of King Kalakaua, amounting to $9,210 91. It is said that others are also to be submitted. The committee will report to-day.

A report is also to be presented to the Board of Aldermen to-day in favor of re-leasing the premises on Fourth avenue now used by the Building Department.

Controller Green has reduced the salaries of the attaches of the Finance Department from twelve to fifteen per cent., in order to confine the expenditures to the appropriation made by the Board of Apportionment. It was rumored that only the wages of the Democratic clerks were cut down, but the report was positively denied at the Finance Department. It originated in the alleged hostility between John Kelly and the Controller.

Mayor Wickham will soon make a clean sweep of the subordinates in the permit bureau who were appointed by the late Mayor Havemeyer. Several marshals attached to the various District Courts are also to be removed.

The Commissioners of Accounts are now preparing the annual report of the Finance Department, required by the charter.

NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Express* writes from Niagara Falls: "The ice-bridge is formed in all its perfections, more so than it has been for the past twelve or fifteen years. The ice columns rear their heads in all their majesty below the American and Horseshoe Falls to the height of over 100 feet. Those at the base of the American Falls reach nearly to the top of the falls, and are as clear as crystal. On visiting Table Rock the visitor passes between the ice columns and the falls, and they present to the view of the beholder a magnificent spectacle. The ice-bridge above the falls extends at least a mile or more up the river, and varies in thickness from two inches to five or six feet. Monday a party of seven young gentlemen started from the head of the Third Sister Island, went up the river opposite Grass Island, which is about a mile from the starting point, and stopped at the old scow which is anchored in the river above the rapids; returning, they went under the Second Sister Island bridge down to McCullough's Rock, broke some of the rock off as a memento, went over to the old scow below the Third Sister Island and returned home. The distance traveled on the ice bridge was over five miles, and this, it will be remembered, is located over a portion of the swiftest rapids approaching the cataract. It is said the district traversed has not been frozen over before in twelve or fifteen years. In some places the ice seemed frozen to the rocks, leaving but little room for the water to flow between the ice and the bed of the river. The ice gorge below the falls is very rugged; it is supposed to be in some places piled up to the thickness of twenty or thirty feet. One gentleman assured your correspondent that in one locality it was forty feet thick, but we took the story in with a good deal of allowance. The bridge below the falls is very rough, making traveling tiresome in the extreme to pedestrians, though this does not deter people from crossing and re-crossing the river up to within a stone's throw of the great cataract. The scenery, from both the Park and Goat Island, is magnificently grand."

BEQUEST TO MARBLEHEAD.

A legacy bequeathed to the town of Marblehead, Mass., by the late Benjamin Abbot, of Boston, was received by the Town Treasurer last week. It amounts to $103,000. The testator's will reads as follows: "I have made this provision for the town of Marblehead because it was my birthplace. And it is my desire that a building shall be erected for the benefit of the inhabitants of said town; but I do not intend to limit the use of the legacy to that purpose, or to impose conditions which would prevent the use of it for such other general public objects as the inhabitants of said town may determine upon in their discretion. I desire that my name shall always be attached to said fund."

HOW HE SAVED A CHOKING CHILD.

A correspondent writing from Reno, Nev., to the Sacramento *Union*, tells how he saved the life of a child. He writes: "I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese River, Nev. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and on arriving in sight of the house a woman came out and beckoned me to make haste, that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the other woman came out holding a child in her arms, apparently dead. It was black in the face. She told me the child had been eating pinenuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a piece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She sat the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the child immediate relief. No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which this process has proved successful."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sale noticed for yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the Exchange, by R. V. Harnett, of eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 17, and the only business transacted was a sale by William Kennelly, under the direction of the Department of Docks, of the privilege for one year to keep floats at the upper and lower ends of the Third avenue bridge over the Harlem River for the letting of small boats. The right was bought for $780, and sold last year for $1,100.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court partition sale, Alexander F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 90, Nos. 2,329 and 2,331 Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets; also thirty-two lots, each 25 by 100, located in the town of Islip, Suffolk County, and situate on Prospect avenue and Cedar street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by about 45, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-second street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Beekman place, s. e. corner of 51st st., 20.5x 100; Thomas R. Agnew to M. S. Wofford	30
27th st., n. s., 233.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; Abraham Cohn to Emanuel New	7,500
88th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.8; Simeon B. Church to Francis Worcester	15,000
111th st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x 100.11; Sarah A., wife of Oliver W. Payne, to Thomas P. Simpson	15,000
130th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x99.11; foreclosure; O. J. Wells, Referee, to James A. Hayden	1,500
163d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Delmonico place, 25x100; Benjamin Wright to Elli T. Loeptien	8,000
Avenue C, w. s., 46 ft. s. of 7th st., 23x88; J. Falk to Hedwig, wife of T. Roesler	40
Sherman av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 150x160; John Curry to James Sherlandrens	1,483
7th av., n. e. corner 41st st., 19.1x76.6; 41st st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 7th av., 31.2x19.1; William F. Shirley to Michael Murray; part exchange	54,000

Plot extending from Boston Post road to road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, lying s. w. of village of West Farms, 6 acres 87 square rods; Post road or Coles road, e. s., adjoining J. Jackson's, 9x66, along Pitch's land, by 251x130x40; also, West Farms to Hunt's Point road, w. s., at corner of land formerly of J. J. Walker, 25x162.1; also, same road, w. s., adjoining Horace Rowland, 25x162; also, same road, w. s., adjoining F. R. Hitchcock's, 60x240, foreclosure; Edward S. Dakin, Referee, to Thomas Minford | 20,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton st., No. 256; 5 years, per year	2,800
46th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; 20 years, per year	320

James F. Chamberlain and Charles F. Southmayd, Trustees Henry Astor, to James Henderson.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—On specie basis, the following property: Four-story e. basement house, 34th st., near 7th av. Four-story high-stoop, house, 24th st., near 4th av. Three-story high-stoop house, 33d st., near 3d av. House, and lot 29x100, 16th st., near Irving place. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SIX LOTS north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts. containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st. 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

THIRTY-FIRST ST.—$15,000.—LARGE FOUR-story and basement brick house with all modern improvements, in first-class location and in perfect order, No. 127 East 31st st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD HOUSE BE-tween 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs., a valuable Stamford property, worth $25,000, free and clear. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW-YORK house, below 42d st., highly mortgaged, a plot of lots near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, free and clear. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 8th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 48th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 8 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, one of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., completely furnished; house with gas, and all modern improvements; stable, green-house, &c., and one and a half acres of ground—situation unsurpassed. THOS. DUNN, No. 7 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. VESTERVELT, R. H. WALES, WILLIAM BUDD, Commissioners of Docks.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION. SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies.

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75, AND 80 BROADWAY.

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE, ALL NEAR WALL ST., And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

A.—SEVERAL INSURANCE OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN FULTON AND PINE STS. THEY WILL BE HEATED BY STEAM AND READY FOR POSSESSION ABOUT MARCH 1.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 PINE ST.

HOTEL ROSSMORE—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms: to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and two lofts of No. 57 Cedar st., near Nassau st., desirably located and in good order; can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO RENT, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to The United States Mortgage Company.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, No. 103 Fulton st., FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JAN. 26, A LADY'S SMALL GOLD WATCH and locket; $25 reward will be paid for its return to No. 1 West 47th st., or No. 26 Front st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,512,086 21
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1874	2,433,258 19
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,945,344 40
No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,483,971 53
Losses paid during the same period	$2,370,659 06
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,373,657 47

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$9,931,060 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	453,676 72
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,832,818 45
Cash in Bank	266,199 54
Total amount of assets	$16,003,584 71

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Four per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	GORDON W. BURNHAM.
CHARLES DENNIS,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CHARLES DUDLEY,
HENRY COIT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ROBERT B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
DAVID LANE,	ROBERT L. STUART,
JA